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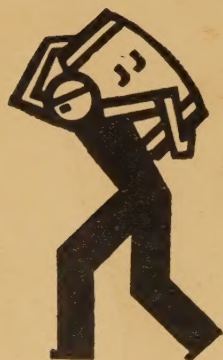


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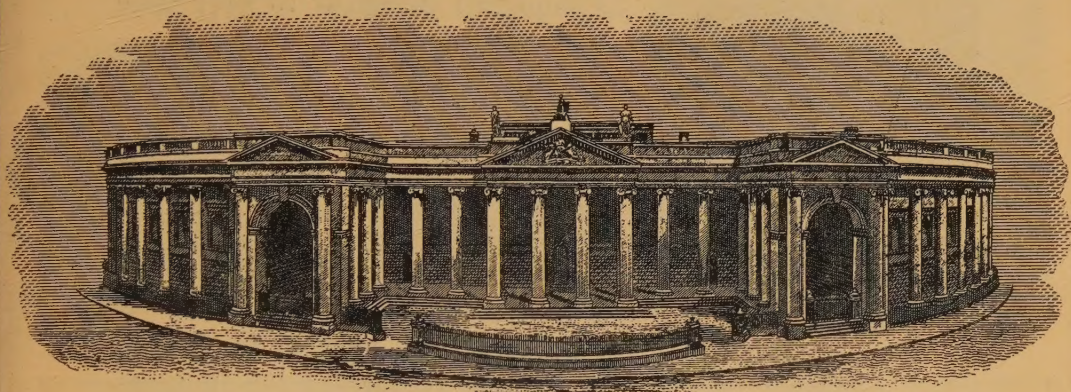
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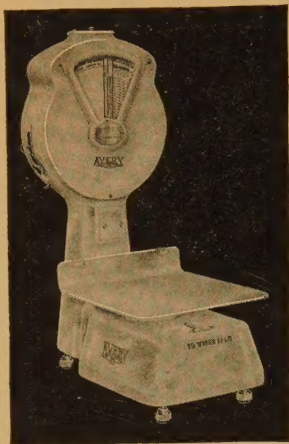


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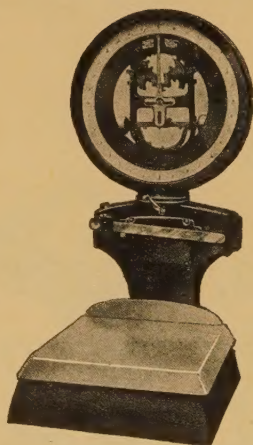
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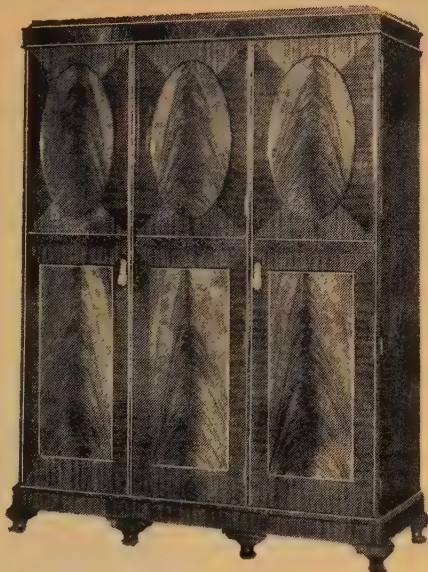
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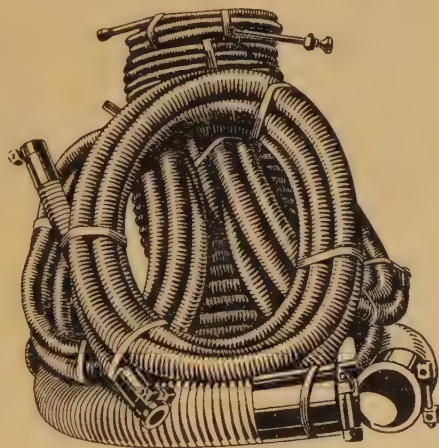
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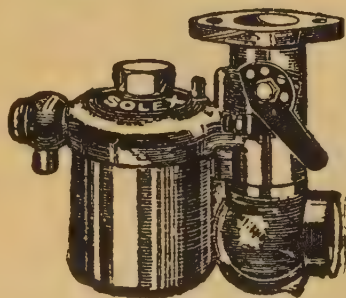
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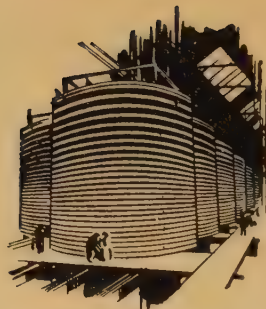
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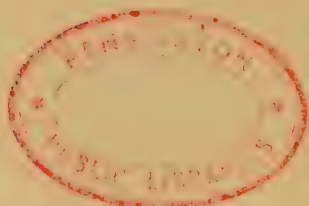
A BOOK OF DUBLIN



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EDITOR'S PREFACE



THE story of Dublin goes back through a thousand years of troubled history, but Dublin is a progressive and modern city, proud indeed of her past, but with her thoughts and her hopes in the present and the future. Her history is as full of interest as that of any city in Europe. Before the Normans set foot in England, the Vikings contended with native princes for possession of the town, which formed the gateway to the great central plain of Ireland. In the succeeding centuries English kings endeavoured, with uncertain success, to make it the base for their conquest of the country. One pretender to the English throne, the unfortunate Lambert Simnel, was crowned in Christ Church Cathedral. As century succeeded century, an unending and uncertain war went on. Often conquered, only to require reconquering again, time after time, Dublin and Ireland have risen like the Phoenix from its ashes.

It is not, however, so much to the struggles of the past that the city looks back with pride, as to the long line of famous men who were born within her boundaries, or who were educated at her University. Bishop Berkeley, one of the greatest names in the history of Philosophy, was born in a neighbouring county, and educated in Trinity College, where he was Dean, and lived in Stafford Street. The great Jonathan Swift was born in Hoey's Court, now a piece of waste land off Werburgh Street; he was Dean of St. Patrick's Cathedral, and the greatest figure in the city of his time. Congreve, educated at Trinity College, staged his early plays in Dublin, and made his first appearance as an actor in the Theatre in Crow Street. Sir Richard Steele, editor of the *Tatler* was born in Dublin, and "Addison's Walk" in the Botanic Gardens, at Glasnevin, still commemorates his associate, the editor of *The Spectator*. Oliver Goldsmith was educated at Trinity College, and as a student wrote songs for the ballad singers of the town.

Edmund Burke was born at 12 Arran Quay, and was educated at Trinity College, where he founded the College Historical Society, and the first

A Book of Dublin

records of the Society in his handwriting are still preserved. Richard Brinsley Sheridan, playwright and orator, was born at 12 Dorset Street, and Tom Moore, the incomparable writer of songs, at 12 Aungier Street. In more recent times, Oscar Wilde, George Bernard Shaw, and James Joyce were born, and educated, in Dublin. George Moore lived in Ely Place, and W. B. Yeats in Merrion Square. The mathematician, Sir William Rowan Hamilton was born in Dublin, and spent his life as a Professor of Trinity College.

The list might be extended for pages, and what a list it is ! How many cities can claim sons who have exercised so profound an influence upon literature ? What city more worthy to be a place of pilgrimage ? While other places may boast their antiquity, their giant industries, or their round of pleasures, let it be Dublin's boast that she has contributed to advance the bounds of human thought, and added a little to the intellectual stature of mankind.

I have endeavoured to make this book completely a product of the city it commemorates. Dublin writers and artists have filled its pages. The paper was made in a Dublin mill, the printing, and the plates, are the work of Dublin hands. I have to acknowledge my indebtedness to the following who have assisted in compilation of the book, Miss Olive Olden, B.A., Mrs. George Roberts, Miss Nora Walker, B.A., Miss Roisin Walsh, B.A., County Librarian, and Messrs. Paul Henry, R.H.A., Joseph Johnston, F.T.C.D., Sean Mac Giobuin, Maurice McGonigal, Gerald Sherlock, Town Clerk of Dublin, E. M. Stephens, B.L., and Frank Stephens, B.A.

I have further to acknowledge indebtedness to the City Commissioners, to whose enlightened policy the book owes its inception.

BULMER HOBSON.



OLD DUBLIN



HE site of Dublin was marked by some of the earliest Christian foundations. It was chosen by the Danes for a settlement about the year 836, and in course of time there grew up a medieval walled city with its castle fortress and fortified gates. In times more peaceful the city spread far beyond the narrow limits of the ancient walls.

It would be impossible in a few pages to give the briefest outline of a thousand years of history.

The most that can be attempted is to mention some of the principal centres of historical interest and to suggest a few of their associations. It is hoped that even from so slender a sketch it will be seen that Dublin numbers among her possessions some that are unique and many that are not only beautiful but are inseparably associated with her troubled history.

The name Dublin means "The Black Pool." By this name the Danish town was known. The feature by which the wandering seamen knew the place was the dark pool where their ships lay anchored. The older name, which still remains in the Irish language, is Baile Atha Cliath, or The Town of the Hurdle Ford. It was natural that the outstanding feature of the place, to the people of the country, should be the wooden bridge across the Liffey. It spanned the river opposite Church Street and carried the road which led north to Tara.

St. Patrick is believed to have founded a little Church by the river Poddle in the course of his mission, which began in 432. On or near the site of St. Patrick's Church rose, in later years, the Cathedral which bears his name.

There are two old Cathedrals in Dublin, separated only by a few streets. The city wall once lay between. It formed the boundary between the areas in which the City authorities and the Archbishops respectively exercised civil jurisdiction.

The Palace of John Comyn, first Anglo-Norman Archbishop of Dublin (1181-1212) was situated next Christ Church, the elder of the two Cathedrals, within the City. The fields of the Archbishop's Manor stretched away from the City walls. The Archbishop conceived the plan of building a great

Church on the sacred site of St. Patrick's foundation, and his palace on the adjoining land, so that he might exercise uninterrupted jurisdiction in both civil and religious matters. On this plan he embarked in 1191. The earlier edifice must have been incorporated in the present building, which seems to date from the time of Comyn's successor, Henri de Londres. It was he who gave the Church the status of a Cathedral.

The way to St. Patrick's Cathedral now lies through poor streets. The houses round were once the homes of wealthy people, but are now used as tenements. In Kevin Street the stone gate posts of the Police Barracks mark what was once the entrance to the Bishop's Palace. It was called after the Holy Sepulchre in the times of the Crusades, and became, by a corruption, known as the Palace of St. Sepulchre. From here the Bishops governed their broad lands and dispensed justice. Their courts had power of life and death. The gallows, a grim symbol of their authority, stood on the green at Harold's Cross.

Across the road stands the Deanery. It is squarely built of red brick darkened by smoke and time. Its chief association is with the sombre figure of Dean Swift, who held office from 1713 to 1745. Though it has been rebuilt since his time, it recalls the secret printing press at Glasnevin, the Drapier Letters, the fierce invective and biting sarcasm of Swift's passionate nature. The Cathedral has suffered much through the centuries from storm, fire and war, and bears much evidence of restoration. At the west end of the Church lies a stone with incised crosses dating from the 9th or 10th century, which marked the site of St. Patrick's Well.

From St. Patrick's the way to Dublin Castle lies across the new park, down Bride Street and Little Ship Street, to where Hoey's Court once stood—the birthplace of Dean Swift. In the Castle, the State Apartments, temporarily occupied after the destruction of the Four Courts building by the Courts of Justice, adjoin the tower where Red Hugh O'Donnell was held captive by Queen Elizabeth. Under the clock tower is the Office of Arms, with its heraldic museum and historic records.

The Castle is no longer the walled fortress of alien feudal lords. The River Poddle, which once filled its moat, has vanished below modern streets. Gone is the spiked castle gate where once the heads of those who dared to challenge its supremacy rotted in the sun. One corner of the Castle Yard rests on the Wardrobe Tower—the only feature which reminds the visitor of what Old Dublin Castle was, and from its summit now floats the flag of the Irish Free State. Just outside the Upper Castle Yard are the City Hall and Municipal Buildings. Not far from the Castle is the older of the



INTERIOR, CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL,
FROM A DRAWING BY LILLIAN DAVIDSON.



two Cathedrals. These buildings occupy the rising ground over the river and formed the centre of the ancient city.

Christ Church was founded by Sigtryg, a Danish King of Dublin, in the year 1038. The Church erected by him was probably on the site of a still earlier Irish foundation. The Cathedral is perhaps most closely associated with the name of St. Lorcan O'Tuathail (Laurence O'Toole), Bishop of Dublin (1162-1180) at the time of the Anglo-Norman Invasion. His heart is still preserved among its ancient relics. Numbered among these once was the famous "Staff of Jesus," used, according to tradition, by the Saviour Himself, and brought to Ireland by St. Patrick. It was publicly burned with other relics by Archbishop Brown, appointed by Henry VIII. to promote the Reformation in Dublin. Among the monuments in the Crypt is the reputed tomb of Strongbow, leader of the Anglo-Norman invasion in 1170.

Close by the Cathedral stood the ancient Courts of Law. Courts were held in these buildings from shortly after their erection in 1608 to 1796, when they were removed to the new Four Courts building on Inn's Quay. Not far from Christ Church is St. Audeon's. The old church has been unroofed, and its monuments have suffered from exposure. St. Audeon was the Patron Saint of Rouen, whose name was venerated by the Norman invaders. Near this church is an old gate of the City known as St. Audeon's Arch, through which a roadway paved with cobblestones leads down towards the river.

Returning to Christ Church, the road may be taken down to Winetavern Street by the west end of the Cathedral, across Richmond Bridge, to the Four Courts. This building is a monument to the days of Grattan's Parliament. The foundation stone was laid in 1786, but the building was not finally completed for fourteen years. It was originally designed by Cooley, but was finished by James Gandon after Cooley's death. In 1922 the Four Courts building was the centre of the struggle in Dublin between the Free State forces and the Republicans. A land mine, fired by the Republicans when leaving the building, shattered the Record Office with its irreplaceable treasures. The explosion was followed by a great fire, which destroyed the interior of the entire building. The cut granite walls withstood both the explosion and the fire, and restoration has left the Four Courts little changed in outward appearance.

Behind the Four Courts stands the Church of St. Michan, probably founded about 1095. The church and graveyard would claim attention if only on account of their history and antiquity. It is, however, the crypt which entitles St. Michan's to rank among the wonders of the world. In

A Book of Dublin

the vaults underneath the church bodies do not decay. Burials have taken place in them for centuries. The Brothers Sheares, executed in 1798, are here interred. Among the bodies preserved which may be seen is one which is said to date from the time of the Crusades.

The way from St. Michan's to the port of Dublin is back past the Four Courts and along the river, where St. Mary's Abbey once stood facing the Cathedral on the opposite hill.

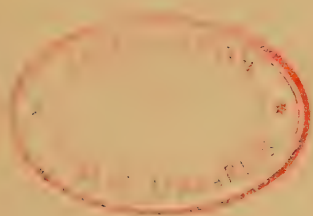
At O'Connell Bridge is the Ballast Office, the home of the Port and Docks Board. The Ballast Office was established early in the seventeenth century, and laid the foundations of the Port as it now exists.

The mouth of the Liffey was originally a dangerous channel, which afforded little or no shelter to incoming vessels. It now provides a safe passage for ships of many nations which berth alongside the long quay walls.

On the north side of the river, just below Butt Bridge, stands the Custom House, a building generally regarded as the most beautiful in Dublin. The architect was James Gandon, who began work in 1781, and completed the building ten years later. During the British occupation the Custom House was raided and burnt by the Republican forces. The interior of the building was destroyed. Since its restoration, however, the exterior is little changed, and the building remains as an outstanding example of the type of monumental architecture appreciated in Dublin in the eighteenth century.

Beyond the shipping on the South Wall is the Pidgeon House Fort and the Corporation Electrical Power Station. From thence the wall runs without interruption to the small lighthouse which marks the entrance to the Port.

From the Ballast Office, at right angles to the river, runs O'Connell Street. It is a broad thoroughfare, constructed by the Commissioners of Wide Streets in 1796. The statue of Daniel O'Connell, The Liberator, stands near the bridge. Beyond is the Nelson Column, and opposite it the portico of the Post Office, and further off the Parnell Statue and the Rotunda. At the Post Office was posted up, on Easter Monday, 1916, the Proclamation of the Irish Republic. The building was occupied by the Volunteers and formed their headquarters during the Rising, when part of the street was destroyed by fire. The street assumed normality again, only to see another large block of buildings fall victim to the flames during the civil strife of 1922. Passing back across the river and along Westmoreland Street, the most striking feature is the portico of the Old House of Lords. Its great columns and heavy architrave frame for the pedestrian the front of Trinity College. Adjoining the House of Lords and facing the College is the Old House of Commons, now the Bank of Ireland. Before the Bank and Trinity College





ST. AUDEON'S CHURCH, FROM A DRAWING BY MAURICE MCGONIGAL. ONE OF THE PARISH CHURCHES OF MEDIEVAL TIMES, FOUNDED BY THE ANGLO-NORMANS.

stands Foley's statue of Henry Grattan. In this open space paraded the Irish Volunteers in 1783. Their volleys shook the houses, and their demand for a free parliament was supported by popular acclamation.

Here is College Green, a place great in the annals of Dublin. Once it was an open green outside the city walls, where the citizens took the air and practised archery. Over near the modern Suffolk Street stood the Thingmote, where the Danes assembled. Near it King Henry II. entertained the Irish Chiefs at Christmas, 1171, in a hall which had been built for him in the native fashion. There was a stream running through the fields and turning the Monastery Mill. Here Adam O'Tuathail was burnt alive for heresy in the year 1327.

The City Walls and the fields are gone. The Monastery of All Hallows has given place to Trinity College, founded by Queen Elizabeth. The old associations of the Green have grown dim with time.

The Parliament of the Free State does not meet in the building which housed Grattan's Parliament. Kildare Street (taking its name from an early title of the Duke of Leinster) leads to Leinster House. This is the meeting place of Dail and Seanad Eireann, and here the Constitution of the Irish Free State was adopted in the month of December, 1922.

Leinster House is not without its traditions, which render it a fitting abode for the Parliament of Ireland. It was built by James Fitzgerald, 20th Earl of Kildare. Richard Castle was the architect and the foundation stone was laid in 1744.

William Robert, the 2nd Duke of Leinster, succeeded to the title in 1773. When the Irish Volunteers were formed they unanimously elected the Duke as their General. Pictures of the period show bodies of Volunteers, in their brilliant uniforms, parading before Leinster House. It was from here, in 1785, that Crosbie, the first Irish aeronaut, attempted to fly the Channel in a balloon. The attempt, though unsuccessful, was in itself a great feat, and Crosbie, when landed by the vessel which affected his rescue, was received as a popular hero.

The saddest memory of Leinster House is that of Lord Edward Fitzgerald. He lived there both before and after his marriage. Here he met fellow-members of the United Irishmen. After the arrest of the other leaders at Bond's house in 1798, Leinster House was searched for Lord Edward, but the search proved fruitless. He was afterwards captured at a house in Thomas Street, and died in Newgate Gaol on the 4th June, 1798, of wounds received in resisting arrest. He was buried in the ancient Church of St. Werburg, near the Castle, where later were laid the remains of Major Sirr, who affected his arrest.

A Book of Dublin

Leinster House became the headquarters of the Royal Dublin Society in 1815, and so remained for over one hundred years. During the Society's occupation the Lecture Theatre, which now is the meeting place of Dail Eireann, was added. Seanad Eireann meets in one of the great reception rooms of the house itself.

Adjoining Leinster House and facing into Merrion Street are Government Buildings and the College of Science. This block of buildings was completed just after the signing of the Anglo-Irish Treaty, and the Provisional Government, which had been first established at the City Hall, took over possession.

It has not been possible, in following even a wandering route through the city, to touch on all places of historic importance. The district of Kilmainham, situated on the Liffey, above the city, deserves special attention. Here lies the far-famed Phoenix Park. The old Viceregal Lodge, now the residence of the Governor-General, is situated in enclosed ground not far from the main entrance, and close by is the American Legation, in the house formerly occupied by the British Chief Secretary.

The Park once formed part of the broad demesne belonging to the Priory of St. John of Jerusalem at Kilmainham. The Priory was suppressed by Henry VIII. in 1541, when its lands became vested in the Crown.

The principal building of antiquity in the Kilmainham district is the Royal Hospital, established by Charter of Charles II. for the residence and entertainment of maimed and infirm Officers and soldiers. On the 20th April, 1680, the ceremony of laying the foundation stone was performed by the Duke of Ormonde. William Robinson was the architect. The building was finished in four years, with the exception of the steeple, which was added later. It stands on the site of the Priory of St. John of Jerusalem.

Not far from the Royal Hospital stands a building of a different character, Kilmainham Gaol, the prison of innumerable Irish leaders and the place of execution of the leaders in the Rising of Easter Week, 1916.

The streets of Dublin reflect the varying fortunes of Ireland during eleven centuries. Ancient Churches remind us of the Danes and Normans. The Guildhall and the old weavers' houses in the neighbourhood of the Coombe are reminders of the city's early industries. Stately streets, red brick and cut stone, stand for a time of wealth and splendour. Modern buildings crowd round them, and modern means of communication have ousted the fly boat and the sedan chair.

Still Dublin remains Dublin. People and outward details may change in a generation; the city itself changes slowly through the centuries.

ANTIQUITIES NEAR DUBLIN



THE position of the City of Dublin, its development and the development of the neighbourhood, have been largely determined by the physical features of the surrounding country. Dublin occupies a position on the western side of a wide bay, on an estuary which afforded a harbour to the ships of successive invaders.

The country immediately surrounding the city is a fertile plain. On the southern side the plain is abruptly interrupted by the Dublin and Wicklow Mountains. To the north it stretches to the Mourne Mountains. These fertile plains proved a continuous attraction to foreign settlers, and the adjoining hills a stronghold to the dispossessed. The existence of a large number of interesting ancient remains in the neighbourhood are explained by these facts. They include the monuments of the most ancient inhabitants and the relics of successive incursions.

To the north of the rich plain of Dublin in the County Meath is Tara Hill, the ancient seat of the Kings of Ireland. Not far away lies the Brugh of the Boyne, the burial-place of the kings.

Tara may seem at first an unimpressive hill. Nothing but green mounds and grass-grown earthworks remain of its palaces and raths. Low banks alone indicate where the banqueting hall once stood. Fortunately history supplies the key and makes it possible to identify the different sites with the great names of tradition. On the Hill were raths, occupied by rulers through prehistoric centuries. Here were discovered two great gold collars now in the Museum. At Tara there was held every third year a meeting, or Feis, to adjust the laws and customs of the country. Here with druidic rites were inaugurated the High Kings. Here lived King Laoghaire. It was he who saw the bright light of St. Patrick's camp fire shining from the hill of Slane on a pagan feast night in spring, when, according to custom, all other fires were extinguished.

A Book of Dublin

In the third century of our era Cormac Mac Art made himself High King of Ireland and established himself at Tara. It remained the residence of the High Kings until the sixth century, when, according to the legendary account, in consequence of a dispute between the king and St. Ruadhan, the Saint cursed Tara, and the royal seat was deserted, never again to be re-established.

On the summit of Tara Hill stands a pillar stone believed to be the Lia Fail, or stone of destiny, on which the Kings of Ireland were crowned. From the eastern side of the Hill runs the stream of Nith, where tradition says Cormac Mac Art erected the first water mill in Ireland.

Towards the north, across the Boyne, is the burial-place of the kings. The great tumuli are so ancient that even in the days of the High Kings the bards had surrounded them with the myths of antiquity.

Newgrange, the largest and best known tumulus, stands on high ground, sloping towards the Boyne. It is a gigantic pile of loose stones retained within a curb of boulders. On the south-eastern side the base of the mound curves slightly inward to where a small entrance and narrow passage lead to the cave-like chamber. The entrance is marked by a great decorated stone. Near it stand four massive pillar stones, apparently part of what was once a complete circle surrounding the cairn. The passage is 62 feet in length, composed of large stones standing upright, which support a roof of stones laid across and held in position by the weight of the pile above. The chamber is roughly cruciform. The walls are formed of an extension of the upright course of stones which lines the passage.

The roof is a primitive dome. It is composed of large flat stones laid horizontally and overlapping till closed by one large slab 19½ feet above the floor. Here through centuries burial rites have been performed, but all knowledge of the nature of these rites and the symbolic significance of the carvings which decorate the great tomb have been lost for ever.

In the more immediate neighbourhood of Dublin are monuments, some of which date from an earlier period, Dolmens (sometimes called cromlechs), pillar stones and stone circles.

On the high ground and mountain slopes near the village of Glencullen, there existed a wonderful collection of ancient remains. Many have been removed for building material in the last century, but a few interesting landmarks still remain. A little to the south of the village stands a pillar stone. It is the simplest of monuments; its mass, the site chosen for its erection, and its great antiquity give it character and power.

At Kilternan, on the slope of the hill facing the Three Rock, is one of



ST. DOULOUGH'S CHURCH, CO. DUBLIN,
FROM A DRAWING BY MAURICE
McGONIGAL. AN ANCIENT STONE-ROOFED
CHURCH, IT DATES FROM THE
THIRTEENTH CENTURY.



the largest dolmens in Co. Dublin. It is in good preservation, its covering stone weighing about 40 tons.

These monuments are not only to be found in the hills; another dolmen can be seen in the private grounds of Glendruid, near Cabinteely (to which visitors are admitted on Mondays), standing in a valley by a stream. Dolmens are also to be found, one near Ballybrack, another on the south side of Carrigollagher, and others at Mount Venus, Killmashogue, the Phoenix Park, and in Howth demesne.

The dolmens, erected about 3000 B.C., as the stone age was drawing to a close, throw some light on the life of the period. They were sepulchral monuments; the objects found buried beneath them with the dead suggest that their builders believed in a future life. Their erection proves the existence of communities sufficiently organised to build without machinery monuments which even if built to-day would require the exercise of engineering skill and the employment of many hands on the work.

Within easy reach of Dublin are several stone circles. It will be sufficient to describe one outstanding example, not far from Holywood, which lies about twenty-five miles to the south-west of Dublin, under the Wicklow Hills, a fine circle of boulders remains practically complete. It is known as the Pipers' Stones. The circle is composed of boulders, some of which are over five feet in height. At a short distance outside the ring stands a solitary stone marked with a cross: the incision of the sacred symbol may have been a Christian attempt to overcome its evil influence. Tradition says the stones are a piper and dancers who danced unseemly dances for which in punishment they were turned to stone.

Through this district, rich in prehistoric remains, crosses and primitive churches bear witness to the conversion of its people to the new faith. The remains of round towers built for protection near the churches tell of struggles with the Danish invaders. The castles of the Pale record the coming of the Anglo-Norman and his methods of military organisation.

About six miles north of Drogheda, to the west of the Dundalk road, lies the early Celtic foundation of Monasterboice. A round tower and two Celtic crosses remain as examples of the craft of the architect and the religious sculptor's art. The smaller of the two crosses is beautifully proportioned, and has inscribed on its base a prayer for Muirdeach, and as his death took place in 924, this inscription enables us to ascribe an approximate date for the erection of this cross. On the west side of the head is a representation of the crucifixion, and in the panels there are figures of ecclesiastics and soldiers. These are of particular interest, as they show the dress of the time.

The robe of one figure in the lowest panel is fastened with a large circular Irish brooch. On the other side of the head Christ in Glory and the Judgment scene are represented ; on the shaft are pictures of subjects from the Scriptures. Amongst them are Adam and Eve in the Garden of Eden, Cain and Abel, and the Magi coming to worship the infant Christ seated on his Mother's knee beneath the star.

Not far from Monasterboice are the ruins of Mellifont Abbey, founded in 1142 by St. Malachy for the Cistercian Order.

About eight miles north of Dublin lies the village of Swords. Here about the middle of the sixth century St. Columcille founded a church. The round tower still remains a conspicuous landmark of the site. At the northern end of the village is the ruin of the castle of Archbishop Comyn. He was the first Anglo-Norman Archbishop of Dublin. His castle was an outpost of Norman authority, and may have served to awe the great barons of the district.

Nearer the city, on the road between Malahide and Dublin, is the interesting and unique church of St. Doulough. It is probably the only stone-roofed church still in use in Ireland. The original foundation is traditionally assigned to St. Doulough, who lived about the year 600. He is said to have been an enclosed anchorite, immured in a stone cell. His life was devoted to prayer, and upon his death he was buried beneath the floor on which he was accustomed to kneel. In the field near by is St. Doulough's Well, once famous for its healing powers.

The ruins of early churches are also scattered over the southern part of County Dublin. The well-known district of Killiney takes its name from an ancient church situated on the side of the hill above the railway station. The square-headed doorway is a good example of an architectural feature of early churches. At Tully, not far from Cabinteely, is another old church, and two crosses, one of these is a very perfectly preserved Celtic cross cut from granite. At Kilgobbin, near Stepaside, may be seen another interesting example of the Celtic cross, though not in such a perfect state of preservation.

About thirty miles from Dublin, in the Wicklow Hills, lies the famous valley of Glendalough (the Glen of the Two Lakes). Here in the sixth century the anchorite St. Kevin made his hermitage. Attracted by his piety, monks settled in the valley. A centre of learning and piety grew up in this remote and sheltered glen. The ruins of its churches, its oratories, and its graves give some indication of what Glendalough was before the Danish raids, and its final destruction by an expedition from Dublin in 1398.

In a small cave in the face of the cliff, over the upper lake, St. Kevin took



THE OFFICE OF ARMS, DUBLIN CASTLE,
FROM A DRAWING BY MAURICE
McGONIGAL.



up his abode. When persuaded to leave his solitude, he first founded Teampul na Skellig, the small church by the lake. He later founded the monastery in the lower part of the valley round which the city of Glendalough grew. The city gate is the only existing example of the entrance to a Celtic town. The large and crowded graveyard was once the site of the city. It contains the round tower, 103 feet in height ; opposite is the largest of the churches, known as the Cathedral, near it is a fine Celtic cross of granite. A stone-roofed church, known as St. Kevin's Kitchen, stands near the stream. In the field adjoining is the Church of Our Lady. Its finest feature is a square-headed door, built of seven massive stones, with a cross cut in the lintel. According to tradition, St. Kevin, who, as recorded in the *Annals of the Four Masters*, died in 617, was buried here. At the south-east corner of the Upper Lake is Reafeart Church. The adjoining graveyard contains several examples of early Christian sepulchral monuments. Above the village, beside the road, is Trinity Church. It contains a perfect example of the early chancel arch. Lower down the valley on the further side of the river, is the Priory of St. Saviour, a beautiful church in Irish Romanesque style of the twelfth century.

For several centuries after the Anglo-Norman invasion castles were built in the district of the Pale. Most of these were small, and many are now in ruins. The castle at Dunsoughly, to the east of the Ashbourne road, is the most perfect example of the fifteenth century castle still remaining.

Of the larger baronial residences, the Castle at Malahide is the most perfectly preserved. It is still inhabited, and occupied by a descendant of the original founder, Richard Talbot, who received a grant of the lands in the reign of Henry II. The castle is much altered, and on the exterior retains little of its original character. At Trim what was once the border of the English Pale, King John's Castle, though in a state of ruin, gives a better idea of the feudal barons' stronghold.

Many more monuments and buildings of archaeological and historic interest lie within this district, which has been so briefly dealt with. To do more than mention the more important and representative remains, pointing out some of their most interesting features, would lead far beyond the space here available.

THE MODERN CITY



THE main features of the lay-out of modern Dublin may be said to date back to an Act of the Irish Parliament in 1757 appointing "Commissioners for making a wide and convenient street from Essex Bridge to the Castle of Dublin." These Commissioners were given power to acquire by compulsion such ground and houses as they needed, and the expenditure was met principally from the proceeds of a tax of one shilling per ton levied on imported coal. Thus Parliament Street came into being, and the Wide Streets Commissioners began the task of replacing the congeries of mean streets by the wide and convenient thoroughfares we have to-day. The narrow portion of Dame Street was widened in 1790, and easy access thus opened from the Parliament House and College Green to the Castle on the west. A few years later the Liffey was spanned by Carlisle (now O'Connell) Bridge, and, by the laying out of Westmoreland Street, College Green was conveniently connected with the north bank where already the new Sackville Street, 150 feet wide, the capital's most noticeable street feature, had been built. Thus the centre of the city was definitely shifted to the low-lying land on the east, large areas of which had been reclaimed on both sides of the river consequent on its embanking in the earlier decades of the century. Fashionable Dublin had already begun to come east following the lead of the Duke of Leinster, who began the building of Leinster House (now the seat of the national Parliament) in the middle of the century, and the construction of Kildare Street, Merrion and Fitzwilliam Squares, and other splendid Georgian thoroughfares soon followed. Had Trinity College been built on the west of the old city instead of on its eastern fringe, this development might not have been so pronounced, and in Dublin the east side might have become, as in many other cities, and as intended by nature, its industrial area. Incidentally, it may be mentioned that, had this natural growth taken place, Dublin would in all probability now be a centre of the motor tyre industry. The first works of the newly-established Dunlop Rubber Company were set up in Westland Row, but had to be abandoned when an injunction was sought to prevent the Company creating a nuisance close to the principal residential area of the city.





O'CONNELL STREET, FROM A DRAWING
BY HILDA ROBERTS.

The eighteenth-century town-planners undoubtedly had a bold conception of what a capital city should be. The ample accommodation they provided at the docks, the dignified residential squares, and the unique features of the North and South Circular Roads, circumferential thoroughfares unknown in other cities in these islands, testify to their sound judgment. These features and many fine thoroughfares, forming incomplete radials, whose completion and linking together in a modern plan would be a relatively easy task, constitute the main outline of the city proper to-day.

The decay that began following the transfer of the Parliament to London in 1800, is now well known. Dublin suffered particularly in the loss of a resident aristocracy and leisured class, and streets of noble mansions became converted into tenements. This tendency was accentuated by the opening-up of outlying districts by rail and tram in the nineteenth century, and populous suburbs, set in beautiful surroundings of sea and mountain, grew up at the expense of the city.

So we can trace in the modern city the effects of political and social causes, and it presents to us, in the words of an eminent expert, "a similar spectacle to Paris prior to the operations of Napoleon III. and Haussmann: it is a city of magnificent possibilities, containing features of the first order, but loosely correlated and often marred by the juxtaposition of incongruities and squalor."* The task to-day is to remedy the decay that has overtaken the central portions of the old city, to house in healthy surroundings the tenement-dwellers, and to plan the future development of the city on lines worthy of its traditions. As the result of the exercise of an enlightened public spirit we have been presented with a complete analysis of the existing city in the Survey which has recently been completed by the Civics Institute, and a tentative plan of an ambitious nature for future development has been secured as the result of an international competition, and published by the Institute. Others have also been stirred to advance suggestive proposals for the new Dublin, and there is a quickening of interest in discussions of civic development. The securing of ordered instead of haphazard development awaits the enactment of new legislation.

Dublin is the national capital and seat of government. It is the railway centre and principal seaport of the State, and in the aerial age will undoubtedly be its principal air-port as well. As such its future is a matter of national, and not merely of local, importance. The capital is bound to share largely in the expanding tourist traffic, and it possesses all the advantages

* Professor Abercrombie.

to make it the most attractive centre for that traffic. Few capitals are so favourably situated to entice the holiday-maker. With the sea coming practically up to the city streets on both the north and south sides of the bay, the beautiful headlands of Howth and Killiney within the ambit of suburban traffic services, the gentle slopes of the mountains within easy reach on the south, and the Phoenix Park, 1,760 acres in extent, constituting, with its magnificent central avenue, the finest town park in Europe, with numerous golf links, racecourses, and other amusement centres at hand, Dublin as a holiday resort possesses unrivalled attractions.

As a legacy of earlier development, Dublin has many beautiful public buildings. Three of the most important, the Post Office, the Custom House, and Courts of Justice, were destroyed in the wars of our day. One of the first acts of the new State was to provide for their reconstruction on their original noble lines and with modernised interiors. The Custom House is again occupied, and the others will, before long, be restored to their former use. An official character has been given to the Kildare and Merrion Streets area by the Houses of the Oireachtas and Government Buildings. The two Universities possess noteworthy buildings. The older, Trinity, founded in 1591, provides an oasis of quiet and learning amidst the roar of traffic at one of the city's busiest points. The new buildings of which the city stands most urgently in need are a Catholic Cathedral, Municipal Buildings, Gallery of Modern Art, and a new Concert Hall. The wise selection of sites and design of these buildings should greatly enhance the Dublin of to-morrow.

In keeping with most progressive cities, Dublin is devoting particular attention to its road surfaces. Miles of modern noiseless pavements have replaced the stone sets and macadam of a past generation. All the other amenities of the modern city, a scientifically-planned drainage system which has purified the river, a pure and adequate water supply, an ample service of publicly-owned electric light and power, are available for the citizens. The streets are now amongst the cleanest in Europe. The task of re-housing the people of the tenements is being boldly grappled with, and new townships, the creation of the municipality, are springing up on virgin soil on the outskirts of the city. For years Dublin has been served by a well-organised tramway system, the appearance and comfort of the cars receiving the approbation of visitors. This virtual monopoly of the Tramway Company is now being challenged by the motor-bus, and the citizen has the advantage of a choice of excellent and competing services. New streams of revivifying

traffic are flowing through districts which hitherto had been falling into decay, and adequate transport facilities provide industrialists with a wide choice of sites for factories, many of which have been erected since the imposition of protective tariffs. An era of rapid expansion may be safely predicted with the new methods of transport demanding a form of urban development more radical than any hitherto attempted.



MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION AND CIVIC SERVICES



It is not necessary to go back as far as 140 A.D., when Ptolemy, the Geographer, made reference to the Eblani, a tribe then dwelling on the present site of Dublin, to establish definite knowledge of its occupation for many centuries prior to the Anglo-Norman invasion, but there is little reliable information as to the character and extent of civic services during that period.

In the twelfth century control of the City passed into the hands of the Anglo-Normans, from whose King, Henry II, Dublin, in the year 1172, received its first Charter. This is still in possession of the Corporation, together with one hundred and one subsequent Royal Charters, covering a period of five and a half centuries. Many of these instruments granted to the Capital City property and special privileges and have been relied on successfully in the Law Courts and elsewhere for the maintenance of the rights of the Corporation and citizens.

Municipal legislation in Dublin was based upon the Charter of Prince John in 1192; but the Corporations subsequently introduced were not of native origin, and in the earlier stages were essentially defences for maintaining English authority over a hostile people. In the course of time the privilege was acquired of having a Town Council, making laws for local government and appointing magistrates. As affairs became more settled and local needs increased, successive Corporations more and more applied themselves to matters of local interest, but the people generally had no voice in their deliberations. Ultimately, owing to evident maladministration and want of public confidence, the Municipal Corporations Reform Act of 1840 was passed, whereby a more equitable mode of election and manner of governing were established.

Thereafter Municipal Government, with constantly increasing powers, was vested in a Corporation consisting of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Burgesses of the City. The Burgesses periodically elected the Aldermen and Councillors, who in turn elected a Lord Mayor each year. These elected representatives formed the Municipal Council.



MERCHANTS' ARCH, WELLINGTON QUAY,
FROM A DRAWING BY MAURICE
McGONIGAL.



In May, 1924, this system was temporarily superseded by that of three Commissioners, Messrs. Seamus O Murchadha, P. J. Hernon and Dr. W. C. Dwyer, appointed by the Minister for Local Government and Public Health to exercise the powers and functions of the former Municipal Council.

Two months later the Government appointed a Parliamentary Committee to investigate and report upon all aspects of local Government in Dublin City and County. The Committee's report included many suggestions of a novel character, radically differing from previous local government practice. Its main recommendations may be briefly outlined as follow :—

1. Incorporation of contiguous urbanised areas with the Capital to form a Greater Dublin.
2. Government of the new area by an elective central authority on a model combining control by the people and administration by experts.
3. Classification of municipal services as services of common enjoyment in the extended City, and local services confined to limited areas therein, applying thereto the equitable principle "no service, no rate."
4. Adaptation of the City Manager idea to the special conditions of Greater Dublin.
5. Creation of an Advisory Town Planning Board.
6. Granting of additional powers to the New Council for the betterment of the citizens generally.

It is anticipated that the Government will shortly submit to the Oireachtas its considered proposals for dealing with the problems of local administration investigated by the Parliamentary Commission.

It is the general experience everywhere that the ordinary citizen is seldom positively conscious of a municipality's service activities. He takes for granted the material services of paving, cleansing, lighting, water, drainage, fire brigade, etc. He is nearly always unconscious of the less perceptible but not less essential services relating to public health, child welfare, pure food supplies, school attendance, education and culture, and he gives little thought to the foresight, watchfulness and care continually exercised for his health, comfort and convenience. Yet without the operation of these functions through a complex but efficient municipal organisation, life would become impossible in a large city, where problems arise whose solution is an indispensable condition of its continued existence and development.

On the other hand, in the average visitor to a city the faculty of observation is much more alert. Whilst he is mainly attracted by the novelty of its local characteristics, the beauty of its situation and the splendour of its public monuments, he is also interested in many of the visible municipal services, which he naturally contrasts with those of other cities he has seen. In this respect he will find that Dublin is well ahead of modern progress, and that the high degree of efficiency attained in its many civic services will claim his favourable attention and in no small measure contribute to his health and enjoyment during his sojourn.

An adequate supply of pure filtered water is a first essential of municipal service. Dublin was a pioneer in this direction, and justifiably takes pride in its undertaking, which furnishes at high pressure an abundance of pure water to every part of the City. The storage reservoirs are situated in an unpolluted catchment area and contain nine months' reserve. There is an ample supply not alone for domestic use and manufacturing and industrial purposes, but also for street washing, sewer flushing, public baths and wash-houses, public fountains and fire extinction.

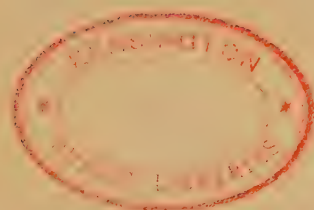
The complement of such a water supply is a well-designed sewerage system. Dublin is fortunate in possessing an excellent system of domestic sanitation and public sewerage, supplemented by a most efficient modern main drainage system. The principal effect of the latter has been to abolish the discharge of sewage into the River Liffey, which flows through the City, and the resultant purification of the river has reacted favourably on public health.

Thanks to the foresight of the Dublin Wide Streets Commissioners over a century ago broad straight thoroughfares are to be found in every portion of the City. An added convenience has been provided in recent years by the extensive laying of smooth silent paving in the principal streets. The frequent washing of their surfaces has practically abolished mud or dust.

The Municipality's electricity supply for street and domestic lighting and for power, heating and cooking purposes has proved highly successful. Its ramifications extend throughout the entire city area, and the rates of charge compare favourably with those of the largest cities in other countries.

In Dublin the removal of domestic refuse is effected daily at an early hour by means of covered motor wagons—the service being effective but unobtrusive.

Fire Brigade equipment is of the best and most modern type; several stations, with the latest appliances, are situated in suitable positions, and numerous public fire alarm posts are installed, so that the citizens and visitors





GRAFTON STREET, FROM A DRAWING
BY MAURICE McGONIGAL

are well secured against risk or danger from fire. In addition, the Brigade operates a complete system of motor ambulances.

Of great interest are the Municipal Fruit, Fish, Vegetable and Cattle Markets, especially the latter, which is one of the largest and best equipped in Europe. On every Thursday throughout the year thousands of cattle, sheep and pigs are exposed for sale.

Since the termination of the World War the subject of Housing has everywhere given great concern to municipalities. In this respect Dublin has made considerable progress, as in recent years many thousands of new dwellings, mostly of the self-contained cottage type with gardens, have been erected. The Municipality is now engaged in executing a continuous programme of many further schemes, each providing several hundreds of new houses. The lay-out, methods of construction and the accommodation and facilities afforded have received the warm appreciation of specialists in this domain of civic activity from many countries.

Reference is due to the vital Public Health services, in which a highly-developed organisation combats disease both by prevention and cure. Towards this object every modern resource is utilised, comprising applied sanitary science, public baths and wash-houses, notification, disinfection, isolation, suppression of food adulteration, inspection of meat, free pure milk supplies for infants, free meals to necessitous school children, and various phases of maternity and child welfare work, including medical inspection and treatment of school children, whilst dispensary and hospital treatment supplements the good work indicated above. The Department's intensive and well directed activity has been rewarded by a greatly improved standard of public health and a considerable decrease in the death rate.

Merely to enumerate the various other Civic Services would demand double the allotted space, but from those that have been indicated it will be realised that Dublin occupies a high place in the ranks of progressive cities, and that its municipal administration has been alert in noting and active in providing the essentials and amenities that combine to render life healthy and agreeable to its visitors and inhabitants.

THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT



ON the 6th December, 1921, when the Anglo-Irish Treaty was signed, a new era in the history of Dublin began. For a brief period at the end of the eighteenth century the city thrived mightily as the seat of, at least, a semi-independent Irish Government, and then came the long eclipse of the nineteenth century and the first years of the twentieth. With the establishment of the Irish Free State, Dublin takes her place again among the capital cities of Europe, and a new future opens before her full of hope and promise.

The first two articles of the Constitution proclaim the status of the new State in the following terms:—

ARTICLE I.—The Irish Free State (*Saorstát Éireann*) is a co-equal member of the community of nations forming the British Commonwealth of Nations.

ARTICLE II.—All powers of Government and all authority, legislative, executive and judicial, in Ireland are derived from the people of Ireland, and the same shall be exercised in the Irish Free State (*Saorstát Éireann*) through the organisations established by or under and in accord with this Constitution.

The Legislature (*Oireachtas*) created by the Constitution consists of the King (acting through the Governor-General) and the two Chambers, *Dail Éireann* and *Seanad Éireann*. *Dail Éireann*, the first chamber, is elected by universal adult suffrage. The functions of the King are the same in Ireland as in England, where they have been reduced by time and custom, and in Ireland he only acts on the advice of the Irish Ministers. The Ministers form the Executive Council or Government, and hold office only while they command a majority in the *Dail*.

Dail Éireann and *Seanad Éireann* both meet in Leinster House, the beautiful eighteenth century palace of the Dukes of Leinster. The sittings are

public, and visitors may be introduced by members to either chamber. Close by in Merrion Street are the Government Buildings where, under one roof, the President of the Executive Council and the Ministers for Finance, Justice, External Affairs, Defence, Industry and Commerce, Agriculture, and Lands and Fisheries have their offices. All the departments of state are controlled by one or other of the Ministers. The Minister for Finance, besides the functions proper to the treasury, is responsible for the collection of the Revenue, the Civil Service Commission, Old Age Pensions, and other departments such as the Office of Public Works and the Stationery Office. The Minister for Justice has assigned to him the Courts of Justice, the Police, Prisons, and several other branches of the Administration.

The Ministry of Local Government and Public Health, in addition to supervising the whole local administration of the country, has within its province Lunatic Asylums, the National Health Insurance Commission, the Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages, the preparation of the Census, and the Roads Department.

The Museums and Libraries are subject to the Minister for Education. The Ministry of Industry and Commerce has the most diverse functions, from the Ministry of Labour to Factory Inspection and the Electricity Commissioners. The Land Commission, which has for many years been engaged in the work of transferring almost the whole soil of Ireland from the landlords to the occupying tenants, is linked up with the Department of the Minister for Fisheries.

This concentration of all the Departments of Government has made Dublin the focus of the life of the country and its principal centre of interest. It has also made it one of the gayest social centres in Europe. In the summer when the city is crowded with visitors there are the Horse Show every August, the Tailteann Games every fourth year, Civic Week every second year, and a constant round of fetes and functions of all kinds. Few cities have so many or so varied attractions to offer to the visitor.

THE MANUFACTURES OF DUBLIN



HE industrial life of Dublin is not of recent growth ; it has its roots in medieval times. Our oldest existing manufacturing firm was established in A.D. 1488. The well-known distilleries and breweries date from the eighteenth century, although for centuries before, distilling was extensively carried on. English invaders of the twelfth century have recorded that "*uisce beatha*" was in common use, and they acquired the taste and the name which their descendants corrupted into "whiskey." Notwithstanding a burdensome excise

duty and the closing of the United States market, three great distilling firms thrive in Dublin to-day, thanks to their clear and far-sighted policy of using only the best materials, and in readily adopting the latest improvements in machinery. But it is the vast export trade of a Dublin brewery that has carried the name of the city into the furthest corners of the world. Dublin was famous for its brown ale in the seventeenth century, and in 1759 Mr. Arthur Guinness bought an older brewery, and so commenced the development of the business that has become the largest of its kind in the world. Two other breweries, one an amalgamation of several firms, continue the Dublin tradition of stout and porter manufacture, and are proud of the fact that they use Irish barley exclusively in their products.

Next in importance to the brewing industry is the manufacture of biscuits, and Messrs. Jacob equally with Messrs. Guinness have spread the name of Dublin to the remote corners of the world. Biscuit making is quite a modern industry, and Jacob's factory was first opened in 1853, having been moved from Waterford, where the firm had started the manufacture of biscuits two years previously. In the intervening years an industry has been built up which, from the point of view of magnitude, efficiency, output and employment is of the utmost importance to the city. Aerated waters, whose excellence is due as much to the scientific methods of manufacture as to the purity of the city's water supply and springs, are extensively manufactured both for the home and foreign market. As indicative of the enterprise that has always

characterised this industry it may be mentioned that a local firm has the distinction of being the inventor of soda water. Although not as famous as Limerick for bacon-curing, this trade is represented in Dublin by two modern factories. Flour milling in Ireland has in recent years been suffering from dumping by foreign firms, and demands have been made for a tariff on imported flour, and recently a large Dublin mill had to close down. Nevertheless, Dublin millers occupy a leading place in the country for the high standard of their products. It is a well-known fact that the Irish consumer demands the highest quality of flour in his bread, and this expensive taste is ably catered for by the Dublin mills. In other lines of foodstuffs, such as sugar, confectionery and jam, Dublin manufacturers have for many years supplied a big share of the demand, the adjoining country providing facilities for fruit farms for jam making. There has been a steady improvement and expansion in this industry. British firms have opened branch factories following on the imposition of a tariff, and at present thirty-six firms, great and small, are engaged in the manufacture of sweets, jams and marmalade. While manufactured foodstuffs are a natural industry for an agricultural country, an equally appropriate one is that of chemical fertilisers, and three firms at present cater for the demand for these most essential aids to our premier industry.

Second only in importance to foodstuffs in the human economy are materials for clothing, and Ireland's broad pasturages have always provided raw materials for the woollen industry. While our woollen manufactures are not what they were before alien laws crippled the industry, there has in modern times been a revival, and Irish mills are making a good fight against outside competition. Their efforts will be considerably helped by the new tariff of 25 per cent. (with 5 per cent. reduction for Imperial preference) on woven tissues made wholly or partly of wool or worsted. Two well-known mills are situated in Dublin city and county. The silk industry was introduced into Dublin by Huguenot refugees, but its sole survival now is the allied poplin industry, whose products are famous at home and abroad and have won for Irish poplin, classification as a distinct fabric. At present four poplin factories are working in the city. Another industry for a long time associated with Dublin is hosiery, and the products of Balbriggan are well known. In Blackrock, in the south of the county, another factory for hosiery and woollen garments has been established under enterprising management. The imposition of a tariff on manufactured clothing has given a fillip to the readymade clothing trade, and to-day there are some thirty firms engaged in that trade. This is a growing industry, and there is room for much further

development. The same remark applies to boots, for the manufacture of which there is only one factory in Dublin, and the combined output of the boot factories in the State is not nearly sufficient to meet the demand. Expansion has also to be recorded in the case of the upholstery and furniture industry. The work of the Dublin craftsmen in days gone by merited high praise, and old-established and new factories are turning out furniture of high quality to-day. For the past century brush-making has been an important Dublin industry, and it still flourishes, some of the old-established firms doing a highly successful business.

Dublin has never been a centre of the heavy engineering trades. There are, however, two shipyards at present working, and there are a number of iron and brass foundries doing a steady and lucrative trade. The Dublin United Tramways Co. and the Great Southern Railways Co. have their engineering workshops in the city, and most of the rolling stock is made locally. Coach-building was long an important and flourishing industry, and the advent of the motor car has found the manufacturers ready to adapt themselves to new demands, and motor-bus bodies are now turned out in addition to the horse-drawn vehicle.

Of the miscellaneous industries chief in importance is the manufacture of tobacco, of which Dublin has been a centre for years. Foreign firms, however, enjoyed the greater share of the Irish trade, but the imposition of a tariff on manufactured tobacco compelled the associated firms of the Imperial Tobacco Co. to get inside the barrier, and to-day three large modern factories have been erected in the city by the Combine. An independent British firm has arrived at a working arrangement with a local factory, and two original Dublin firms are still engaged in the industry. The smoker is still further catered for by a pipe factory established in 1874, whose products are well known in many lands and have won numerous prizes for their excellence. There is also a highly-efficient match factory, with a large output.

Household requisites, such as soaps, candles (Dublin's oldest industry), polishes of all kinds, blue, paints, varnishes, etc., are also being manufactured to an increasing extent. The glass industry, which a century ago produced all varieties of manufacture, is confined to two bottle works, now doing an improving trade. Two paper mills continue Dublin's reputation for this product, the manufacture of which has been a declining one in recent years, but now shows signs of a revival. The paper on which this book is printed is the product of a Dublin mill. The manufacture of envelopes, paper bags and cardboard boxes is in a healthy condition. Dublin has always enjoyed a high reputation for artistic printing, and the satisfactory state of

the industry to-day and the high degree of craftsmanship attained is proof that the old time skill is yet to be found in the industry. Dublin printers fulfil important orders for publishers abroad. The refining of mineral oils is carried on by one firm and the special oils required in various industries are made in the city.

While Dublin affords few examples of mass production, the city has always produced notable work in art industries and in gold and silver manufacture. Two outstanding examples to-day are stained glass work, orders for which have been despatched all over the world, and hand-embroidery and carpet weaving. The making of artificial flowers has attained a high state of perfection and they command a ready and extensive market. Ecclesiastical vestments, altar requisites, rosary beads fashioned by the deft hands of Irish workers from Irish horn, are to be found in many lands; while bells and chimes cast in Dublin have a world-wide reputation for their musical qualities and rich mellow tones.

Agriculture is undoubtedly the predominant industry of the Saorstát, and the recent legislation for improving the quality of our agricultural products has met with gratifying success and general praise; but the Government is alive to the danger of a top-heavy economic policy, and the Minister of Agriculture has recently stated that, while "agriculture can be developed immensely, if we are to have a healthy national life, we must have more non-agricultural industries." A continuance of the cautious policy of selective tariffs may, therefore, be looked forward to, and Irish industry, which has suffered in the past from deliberately hostile legislative action or the callous indifference of a policy of *laissez faire*, has now begun to flourish again under the fostering care of a native government. From this development the manufacturers of Dublin are bound to benefit. It has the natural advantages and economic organisation to facilitate this industrial expansion, and the national hydro-electric works on the Shannon will ensure a sufficiency of power at a cheap rate. A continued influx of outside capital may be expected. There is no lack of labour, and the natural aptitude of Irish workers is being developed along modern industrial lines by the progressive Technical schools maintained by the municipality, which is also steadily overhauling the arrears of house-building for the workers. Numerous convenient sites for further factories are to be had in the city and suburbs, with exceptional transport facilities by rail, road, sea and canal. While some losses have had to be recorded in recent years, there is gratifying progress in other directions, so that it may safely be said that Dublin is on the eve of an industrial expansion hitherto unequalled in its eventful history.

DUBLIN ARTS AND CRAFTS



IN the last thirty years there has grown up in Dublin a body of Artists and Craft Workers, whose products find increasing appreciation, not only in Ireland, but all over the world. These include, besides pictures, stained glass and mosaic, hand-woven carpets, tapestries and rugs, hand-printed books, embroideries, and some of the finest work in precious metals that has been done in modern times. In 1903 the Dun Emer Guild and An Túr Gloine (The Tower of Glass) were both founded. They were co-operative societies of artists whose aim was to avoid the standardised work so necessary in the commercial world and to produce beautiful things which would be, all through, the work of an artist, the design and workmanship being in most cases from the same hand.

The Dun Emer Guild commenced work in a charming old house in Dundrum, Co. Dublin, and the hand-woven carpets and rugs of Miss Evelyn Gleeson and the embroideries and hand-printed books of the Misses Elizabeth and Lily Yeats soon acquired fame. A few years later the growth of the work led to its division into two separate establishments, The Dun Emer Guild in Hardwicke Street and the Cuala Industries in Lower Baggot Street.

In Hardwicke Street are now made hand-woven carpets, tapestries and rugs of extreme beauty for private homes, for churches and for public buildings. Very soon came the clergy with demands for altar-carpets and church vestments. Vestments and altar carpets from Dun Emer have found their way to churches in many parts of America and Australia. In Ireland the clergy are even more appreciative, Dun Emer carpets and tapestries having been supplied to the Honan Hostel, Loughrea and Newry Cathedrals, to Foxford, and carpets and cloth of gold vestments to Derry, and many orders for other churches are in hands. The beautiful carpets in the Chambers of the Dail and Seanad, in the Council Chamber of the Royal Dublin Society and in many private houses in Dublin rival the best work



THE CASTLE STEPS, FROM A CHARCOAL
DRAWING BY PAUL HENRY, R.H.A.



of any period or country. Embroidery on banners, cushions, costumes, etc., is also an activity of the Dun Emer Guild.

From the Cuala Industries' Embroidery Section, under Miss Lily Yeats come embroideries in coloured silks, thread and wool; in linens for the table and household; cloth cloaks, frocks, fire-screens. In Silks there are exquisitely designed and embroidered shawls, cushion and cot covers, magnificent bedspreads, like those ordered for a beautiful old house in England and the two sent to Government House, Canberra; and banners in silk and poplin supplied to many churches and societies. The *Cuala Press*, under Miss E. C. Yeats, is well known to book lovers everywhere, supplying hand printed books by Yeats, Hyde, Æ., James Stephens, and others to book lovers all over the world.

An *Túr Gloine* ("The Tower of Glass"), the Stained Glass and Mosaic Works at 34 Upper Pembroke Street, was founded in 1903 by Miss Sarah Purser, R.H.A. (one of Ireland's finest portrait-painters), in conjunction with Mr. Child. It is now a co-operative association of artists, and is, we believe, unique in that each work is, in all its artistic parts, the work of one artist, thus avoiding the sameness of standardized commercial productions. That the ideals of this pioneer Studio were quickly realised is apparent in the city and suburbs of Dublin alone, where between forty and fifty windows have been erected, twenty of which at least are of importance, and most of them of great beauty enhanced by a rare simplicity. St. Patrick's Cathedral has two of them, the one over the North Transept being the work of Miss Purser and that over the South door, of Miss Elvery; whilst the Cathedrals of Letterkenny, Loughrea, Kilkenny, Limerick and Emly, besides churches in every county in Ireland, have been enriched by the windows from An *Túr Gloine*. Further to its credit it has windows in England and Scotland, and both glass and mosaic in important churches and public buildings in New Zealand, Singapore, India, Canada and the United States, where it has recently filled a chapel in Boston with much admired windows.

Another Dublin artist in stained glass is Mr. Harry Clarke, R.H.A., who, in addition, has a high reputation as an illustrator of fine books. His stained glass may be seen in places as far apart as Brisbane and the buildings of the League of Nations in Geneva. In Dublin, in the Church of St. Joseph, Terenure, is The Crucifixion, a three-light window, which can rank with the best work done in any country.

In addition to the splendid work from these Studios, there is that of The Craftworkers, in 39 Harcourt Street, from whence comes the excellent stained glass of Mr. William MacBride. His designs for Sacred Vessels

have found much favour also ; while his wrought-iron for churches and public buildings has been appreciated not only in Ireland, but in England, Canada and America. There are many other Studios such as that of Messrs. Earley & Co., but enough has been said to show the importance of Dublin as a centre for stained glass and other forms of Church decoration.

In a cottage in Killiney, on the shores of Dublin Bay, Miss Mia Cranwill has her Studio. An artist in precious metals, her jewellery had already gone to every country in the world when, in 1920, Rogers asked her to undertake what was her first important Church work—the design and execution of a Monstrance for St. Patrick's Church, San Francisco. The result, in platinum, gold and silver ornaments, and enamels, merited the great praise it received from all who viewed it when it was shown here in the National Museum and later in San Francisco. Frames for Altar Cards in St. Patrick's in silver with gold ornaments were also made by Miss Cranwill, and for the same church she is now at work on a large Sanctuary Lamp, which will be in harmony with the Monstrance. America also possesses her Pectoral Cross in gold, the gift of Count MacCormack to Archbishop Carbery. In Ireland, through the generosity of Senator Mrs. Stopford Greene, we have a splendid example of Miss Cranwill's work in the Senate Casket, which rests on the table in the House when the Senate is in session. In shape it resembles the Gallerus Oratory in Kerry, and is executed in silver with gold and enamel ornaments. In St. Michael's Church, Ballinasloe, there is a rich Tabernacle Door, chaste and beautiful, in gold, silver and enamels. Any serious consideration of Miss Cranwill's work will show her to be a creative artist in metal whose work is a direct continuance and evolution from the artists of the early Irish Church who produced the wonderful Cross of Cong, now in the National Museum.

In the *Crock of Gold*, 22 South Anne Street, we again hear the whirr of the hand-loom, which manufactures Irish tweeds that seem to demand some other softer name than "tweed" to fittingly describe them. Under the guidance of an artist who devotes her unique colour-sense to the production of equally beautiful materials in silk and in wool, the Crock of Gold has gained a reputation that has secured customers in five continents.

In the *Cluna Studios*, 54 Dawson Street, the work of Miss Gertrude M. Grew and Miss Margaret O'Keeffe, craftworkers in hand-made jewellery, enamelled metalwork, hand-painted woodwork, stencilled fabrics, prints, etc., may be purchased or ordered to special design.

Many other studios can be found in Dublin, and the work of a few Dublin artists is shown in the illustrations to this book.





GUINNESS'S BREWERY, FROM A DRAWING
BY HARRY KERNOFF. FOUNDED IN 1759,
IT HAS BECOME THE LARGEST BREWERY
IN THE WORLD.

A LIST OF DUBLIN MANUFACTURES

Account Books.
Acid (Sulphuric).
Aerated Waters.
Agricultural Implements.
Ale.
Altars.
Altar Furniture (Brass).
Altar Linen, Embroidery
and Carpets.
Aluminium Goods.
Ambulances.
Ammonia.
Army Clothing.
Art Leaded Glass.
Art Metal Work.
Artificial Flowers.
Artificial Manures.
Astronomical Instruments.
Asphalte.
Automobile Trimmings.
Awnings.
Axles.

Bacon.
Bags (Jute and Heavy
Twill).
Bagpipes.
Baking Powder.
Bamboo Furniture.
Banners.
Baptismal Fonts.
Bar Fittings.
Barrows.
Baskets.
Beacon Lights.
Beads (Rosary).
Bedding.
Bee Hives.
Bells (Church, Ship, etc.)

Belting (Machinery).
Bicycles.
Biscuits.
Blacking.
Blankets (Wool).
Blinds.
Blocks (Printing).
Blouses.
Blue.
Boats.
Bodies (Motor Car).
Boilers.
Books (Literary, School
and Business)
Bookcases.
Boot Polishes.
Boots.
Bottled Fruits.
Bottles.
Boxes (Wooden and
Cardboard).
Braces (Men's).
Brasswork.
Bricks.
Billiard Tables.
Bridges (Iron and Steel).
Bits (Riding and Driving).
Brown Malt.
Brushes (all kinds).
Buckets.
Builders' Ironwork.
Buildings (Iron and Steel).
Buoy Lights.
Buoys.
Butter Firkins.

Canal Boats.
Candles (all kinds).
Curtains.

Caps.
Calf Meal.
Calico.
Carpets.
Carriage Lamps.
Carriage Trimmings.
Cars.
Cart Covers.
Castings (Iron and Steel).
Cattle Feeding Stuffs.
Ceiling Slabs.
Chairs.
Charcoal.
Chemical Manures.
Chemicals.
Chocolates.
Church Furniture.
Church Vestments,
Banners and Carpets.
Churns.
Cigars.
Cigarettes.
Clay Pipes.
Clocks.
Cloth.
Cisterns.
Clothing.
Coach-building.
Cocoa.
Collars (Men's Linen and
Soft).
Collars (Horse).
Colours (Paints).
Coffee.
Coffins.
Combs (Hair).
Compasses.
Confectionery.
Cordage.
Corsets.

- Cotton Canvas.
 Cotton Duck.
 Cotton and Union Goods.
 Cradles.
 Crochet.
 Crucifixes.
 Cups (Silver and Gold).
 Curtains.
 Cutlery.
- Damasks.
 Dairy Machinery.
 Disinfectants.
 Distemper (Water Paint).
 Dolls.
 Dough Mixers.
 Dress Goods.
 Dynamos.
- Educational Requisites.
 Electrical Engineering.
 Electro-plating.
 Embrocation.
 Embroidery.
 Engraving.
 Enamels.
- Feathers.
 Fertilizers.
 Fibrous Plaster.
 Fire Extinguishers.
 Fireproof Partitions.
 Fishing Lines.
 Fixtures (Office).
 Flannels.
 Flooring, Ryanite Patent.
 Flour.
 Furs.
 Furniture (House, Church and School).
- Galvanised Hollow Ware.
 Gas Meters.
 Gates and Iron Railings.
- Gear-cutting (for Motors and Machinery).
 Glue.
 Glycerine.
 Greenhouses.
 Grinders.
 Gully Traps.
 Gum.
- Hair Mattresses.
 Hams.
 Harness.
 Hats.
 Heating Apparatus.
 Hides.
 Hoods for Motors.
 Hop Bitters.
 Horse Feed and Clothing.
 Horse Remedies.
 Hosiery (Silk and Cotton).
- Ice.
 Incense.
 Inks (Printing and Writing).
 Instruments (Surgical and Mechanical).
- Jams.
 Japanning.
 Jewellery.
 Joinery.
 Jute Yarn.
- Laboratory Fittings.
 Laces.
 Lamps and Lanterns.
 Lard.
 Laths.
 Lead Piping.
 Leather Belting.
 Lighters (River).
 Linen.
- Linseed Cake, Meal and Oil.
 Lubricating and Machinery Oils.
- Machinery Belting.
 Mats.
 Magnesia.
 Malt.
 Malt Sacks.
 Marmalade.
 Matches.
 Mattresses.
 Medals.
 Methylated Spirits.
 Mineral Waters.
 Mirrors.
 Mosaic.
 Motor Launches.
 Motor Clothing.
- Naphtha.
- Oatmeal.
 Oils (Lubricating and Medicinal).
 Ovens (Bakers').
 Ointments.
 Organs (Church).
- Packing Cases.
 Paper (Printing, Writing and Wrapping).
 Paving Material.
 Peat Fuel.
 Photo-engraving Blocks and Plates.
 Pianos.
 Pickles.
 Picture Frames.
 Pipes (for Smoking).
 Polishes (Boot and Furniture).
 Poplin Dress Materials, Neckwear, etc.

Porter.	Sheet Lead.	Tweds.
Portmanteaux.	Sheep Dips.	Twine.
Pot-still Whiskey.	Shields (Competition).	
Poultry Meal.	Ships (Iron and Steel).	
Pulleys.	Shirts.	Umbrellas.
Printing.	Shoes.	Underwear (Ladies' and
Pumps.	Shop Fittings and Signs.	Men's).
Pyjamas.	Silks.	Uniforms.
	Silver Cups.	
	Skins.	
Racquets.	Soaps.	Vaseline.
Rainproofs.	Socks (Men's).	Vestments.
Red Lead.	Soda Water.	Veterinary Specialities.
Revolving Shutters.	Stained Glass.	Vinegar.
Roasted Malt.	Steamers.	Vitriol.
Roofing (Iron and	Stockings (Ladies').	
Prepared).	Stout.	Wagons.
Ropes.	Suitings.	Walking Sticks.
Rosary Beads (Horn).	Superphosphates.	Well-boring Appliances.
Rugs (Floor, Carriage), etc.	Sweeps' Machines.	Whiskey.
	Sweets.	Wire Fencing.
		Wire Mattresses.
Sacking.		Woodwork (Carriage and
Saddlery and Harness.	Tapestry.	Motor).
Salt.	Tents.	Woollen Suitings.
Sails.	Tinware.	Wrought Ironwork.
Sauces.	Tobacco.	
Satin.	Tools.	
Scales.	Tooth Paste.	Yachts.
Scapulars.	Toys.	Yeast.
Sculpture.	Travelling Rugs.	
Sewer Machines.	Trimnings (Carriage).	
Sealing Wax.	Tug Boats.	Zinc Goods.

Information about any Dublin Industry will be furnished on application by The Secretary, Dublin Chamber of Commerce, Dame Street, or by The Secretary, Dublin Industrial Development Association, St. Stephen's Green, Dublin.

COMMERCE IN DUBLIN



DUBLIN is the natural commercial and distributing centre for the Irish Free State and the great bulk of the country's imports come to Dublin for distribution. Here is not only the largest and best equipped port but also the termini of all the principal railways, of the canals, and in every direction splendid modern roads branch out carrying passengers and goods to the most remote districts.

Some of the principal factors in the commercial life of Dublin and of Ireland will be of interest to every visitor whether he comes for business or pleasure and perhaps the first of these is the new Currency of Saorstát Eireann.

In 1926 the Coinage Act was passed and now Irish silver and copper coins are in circulation throughout the country. This was followed by the Currency Act of 1927 and in the autumn of that year the Currency Commission was established. It consists of three members elected by the Irish Banks, three nominated by the Government, and a Chairman. Since the appointment of the Commission, Irish Currency notes have been issued and have largely displaced the English Treasury Notes that were in circulation. The English system of pounds, shillings and pence has been adhered to. In spite of the theoretical advantages of a decimal system the practical disadvantages of having a different standard of value from our nearest neighbour and largest customer were held to outweigh every other consideration.

The new notes are of two kinds, the first, entitled Legal Tender Notes, are issued by the Currency Commission, the second are the Consolidated Bank Notes, and are issued by the Commission for circulation to the eight Irish Banks who participate in the issue in the proportions assigned to them in the Currency Act.

The standard of value is the Saorstát pound, and it is the settled policy of the Irish Government and of the Currency Commission to maintain parity between the Saorstát pound and the pound sterling, so that no question of a different exchange value can arise between England and Ireland.

Dublin has always been the centre of the Banking system in Ireland and few countries have more complete and convenient banking facilities. Hardly



JACOB'S BISCUIT FACTORY, FROM A
DRAWING BY HARRY KERNOFF.



a remote village in the country is without a Branch of one or more of the Dublin Banks. The largest as well as the oldest is the Bank of Ireland, founded under an act of the Irish Parliament in 1782. It commenced business in Mary's Abbey, but since 1802 has occupied the Old Houses of Parliament which the political union with England in 1800 had left empty.

Following the passage of the Banking Act in 1825 the Northern, Hibernian and Provincial Banks came into existence. The Belfast Bank in 1827, the National in 1835, the Royal Bank in 1836 and the Munster and Leinster Bank in 1864 were successively established. Last came the National Land Bank in 1920. This Bank was established by Dail Eireann when it was a revolutionary Government before the Treaty of 1921, and after the Treaty it remained the property of the Government for some years. It has since been acquired by the Bank of Ireland and the name changed to the National City Bank. All the Irish Banks are joint stock companies and with the exception of the Bank of Ireland they have all adopted limited liability. In the eighteenth century there were many private banks in Dublin, now there are two, one of which is identified with the name of the great brewing firm of Guinness.

On the question of tariffs the Irish Government has adopted a system of selective protection. The Tariff Commission Act of 1926 authorised the establishment of a Tariff Commission to consist of three members, one to be nominated by the Minister for Finance, one by the Minister for Industry and Commerce and one by the Minister for Agriculture.

Their procedure briefly is that when any industry desires a protecting tariff they make application to the Minister for Finance. The application is heard by the Commission at public sittings at which it is open to opponents to appear and give evidence. If the Commissioners report favourably after hearing all parties and enquiring in the fullest manner into the application, a Customs duty is imposed by the Government. If the Commissioners are not satisfied that the applicants have made good their case the application is refused. The Commission has the powers and privileges of the High Court and can compel witnesses to attend and produce necessary documents.

The Schedule of the Act lays down the aspects of the application upon which the Commission must report:—

1. The efficiency, extent, and relative importance of the industry in respect of which the application is made, the amount of capital invested therein, the number of persons employed therein, the total annual value of the goods produced by the said industry, and the cost of

production of such goods in Saorstát Éireann as compared with such cost in other countries.

2. The cost, efficiency, conditions of labour, and rates of wages in Saorstát Éireann in the industry in respect of which the application is made as compared with such cost, efficiency, conditions, and rates in other countries.

3. The effect which the granting in whole or in part of the concession asked for in the application would be likely to have on the several matters mentioned in paragraph 1 of this Schedule.

4. The effect which the granting in whole or in part of the concession asked for in the application would be likely to have on other trades and industries in Saorstát Éireann.

5. The effect which the granting in whole or in part of the concession asked for in the application would be likely to have on consumers of the goods produced by the industry in respect of which the application is made and on the cost of living.

6. The effect which the granting in whole or in part of the concession asked for in the application would be likely to have on the public revenues of Saorstát Éireann.

7. The prospects, if any, which the industry in respect of which the application is made has of establishing itself eventually on a permanent basis without the continued aid of a customs duty or with a modification of such duty after a period.

8. The minimum amount of customs duty which would probably be necessary for the successful conduct in Saorstát Éireann of the industry in respect of which the application is made.

9. To what extent, if at all, the competition from imported goods, to which the industry in respect of which the application is made is exposed, is unfair by reason of currency depreciation or the grant of subsidies or bounties in the country in which such goods are manufactured.

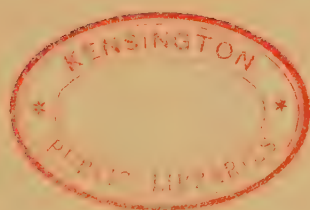
10. Such other economic, industrial, and administrative aspects of the application as appear to the Commissioners to be relevant to the determination of the merits and demerits of the application.

The tariffs which have already been imposed at the instance of the Tariff Commission are :—

Rosary Beads—a duty of $33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. ad valorem.

Margarine—a duty of 3d. per lb.

Woollens and Worsteds—a duty of 25 per cent. ad valorem.





THE GRAND CANAL DOCK, RINGSEND,
FROM A CHARCOAL DRAWING BY PAUL
HENRY, R.H.A.

A number of applications for tariffs are at hearing before the Commission and some have been refused.

Apart from the Customs Duties that have resulted from applications to the Tariff Commission, and which are definitely of a protective nature, there are a large number of articles subject to Customs Duty upon entry into Saorstát Éireann. Some, like those on Wines, Spirits and Tobacco are of long standing and many are taxes for the purpose of raising revenue, rather than for the purpose of giving protection to local industries. A few of the articles on which a duty is charged may be enumerated:—Alcohol, Beer, Boots, Bottles, Candles, Cinematograph Films, Clocks and Watches, Clothing, Cocoa, Furniture, Matches, Motor Cars and parts thereof, Musical Instruments, Soap, Spirits, Sugar (and articles containing Sugar), Tobacco, Wines, Wireless Apparatus and component parts. The complete list and the relative duties would take up too much space if given in full, but the Official Import List is published from time to time by the Government and may be purchased for a few pence from the agents, Messrs. Eason and Son, Dublin.

The Dublin Chamber of Commerce is the centre of the industrial and commercial life of the City. It is one of the oldest Chambers of Commerce in the world. In the year 1761 there was formed a committee of Dublin merchants for the defence of trade against any illegal imposition. The first important work of this committee was the securing from Parliament of the sum of £13,500 for the erection of a suitable building and the Royal Exchange at Cork Hill (now the City Hall) was built, the foundation stone being laid on 2nd August, 1769.

Out of this Committee grew the Chamber of Commerce which was inaugurated at a meeting of merchants held on the 7th February, 1783.

From that date the Chamber has played an important part in the industrial development of the country. As early as 1823 it was urging the improvement of internal communications by the construction of railroads. In 1851 it advocated the establishment of a trans-Atlantic Packet Station on the South or West coast of Ireland. After one hundred and fifty years it still flourishes in its splendid premises in Dame Street and has nearly a thousand members representative of every branch of industry and commerce in the City.

The Dublin Chamber is linked up with the Association of Chambers of Commerce of the Irish Free State. The following Chambers are represented on this body:—Dublin, Cork, Limerick, Drogheda, Dundalk, Galway, Sligo, Waterford, Tralee, Wexford and Clonmel.

The records of Imports and Exports at the Port of Dublin are perhaps the best index to the importance of the City as a commercial centre. These records go back to the year 1786 and show a continuous expansion over a period of almost a century and a half. The figures for 1928 were as follows :

The Total Register Tonnage which entered the Port of Dublin during the year upon which Dues were collected, was 2,298,929 tons, showing an increase of 27,073 tons as compared with 1927. The following Statements of Imports and Exports cover the same period :—

IMPORTS—1928.

Description.		Foreign Tons	Cross-Channel Tons	Irish Coasting Tons
General Goods	..	457,727	485,403	12,436
Coal	..	—	1,089,334	—
		Loads	Loads	Loads
Timber (all kinds) ..	..	75,579	4,751	2

EXPORTS—1928.

Description.		Foreign Tons	Cross-Channel Tons	Irish Coasting Tons
General Goods	..	50,961	374,507	21,453
			Loads	Loads
Timber (all kinds) ..	..	—	10,338	190

Total Goods Imported and Exported (one load of Timber taken as equal to 1 ton) :—

Imports	..	..	2,125,232 tons
Exports	..	..	457,499 „
			2,582,681 tons.

LIVE STOCK EXPORTED.

			1926	1927	1928
Cattle	..	..	333,266	359,710	378,160
Sheep	..	..	321,451	354,898	368,475
Pigs	..	..	71,109	103,477	88,750
Horses, etc. ..	..	..	6,222	5,830	5,631





THE GREAT GRAIN SILO OF THE
MERCHANTS' WAREHOUSING CO., LTD.
FROM A DRAWING BY HARRY KERNOFF

THE PORT AND TRANSPORT FACILITIES



COMING alongside the Pier of Dun Laoghaire (Kingstown) in one of the Passenger and Mail Steamers of the London, Midland and Scottish Railway Co., is to enter Ireland by the front door. But the Port of Dublin proper is not merely a trademen's entrance. The visitor who travels to Dublin en route for Donegal, Connemara or Killarney will probably elect to come by Dun Laoghaire because at Holyhead he has only to step from the train to the boat and at Dun Laoghaire Pier, after passing the scrutiny of the Customs

authorities, a train waits alongside which will enable him to reach his distant destination without break of railway journey.

Geographically, Dublin Bay is the eastern outlet by sea of the great central plain of Ireland, for as is well known, the mountains of Ireland, which are also the chief tourist resorts, fringe the coast, and the greater part of the interior of the country is flat. Historically, this fact is not without significance. In the past Dublin was a main gateway of Danish and subsequently Norman invasion and its first urban and commercial development was as a Danish settlement. When the foreign invader established himself in Dublin he had virtually reached the heart of the country, and Dublin is still the most convenient centre from which a peaceful invasion of visitors from other lands may distribute itself throughout every corner of the country and reach the heart of the people in a more agreeable sense.

The visitor who comes by Dun Laoghaire to Ireland will find it well worth his while to break his journey and make himself acquainted with Dublin and its very charming environment. No other place in the world combines so completely the amenities of a national capital and metropolitan centre with easy accessibility of magnificent mountain scenery, seaside resorts richly endowed by nature, river and sylvan attractions in a rural environment that is still rural—not to mention the facilities for hunting, racing, golf and other sports which abound on every side.

If one is prepared to stay for some time in Dublin there is a choice of Passenger sailings which terminate in the Port of Dublin itself, almost in the heart of the City. The British and Irish Steam Packet Company, has a daily service of steamers carrying passengers as well as live stock and goods between Liverpool and North Wall, Dublin. The same Company has frequent service, for passengers and goods, between London and Dublin, calling at Plymouth and Southampton. Those who like to begin and end their holiday with the restful experience of a relatively long sea voyage in a most comfortable boat will do well to consider this route. Passengers from Scotland will find the direct Glasgow to Dublin service provided by the Burns and Laird Lines, a most convenient way of reaching the City.

Persons interested in the economic life of the country they are visiting will learn much by merely keeping their eyes open as their steamer proceeds to her berth in a port which is also a busy centre of commerce. As the open waters of Dublin Bay are left behind the field of vision is occupied by the works of man's hands. If it be true that "*mentem mortalia tangunt*" there is something to stir the imagination in the spectacle of what was once primeval slime, moulded and accommodated to human need by centuries of sustained effort. Even one who has for the first time thrilled to the glory of Howth Head or warmed to the delicious outline of the Dublin-Wicklow Mountains may learn, not without interest, that a thousand years ago the Port of Dublin was just a muddy estuary where three rivers contended in vain with the tide. The boats of the Vikings were content with but little depth of water. In 1590 the depth of the Liffey opposite the two quays then in use varied from three to six and a half feet, and that was regarded as quite satisfactory. In 1649 vessels drawing five feet could not get farther up the river than Ringsend and there they became stranded at low tide. In those days the interaction of rivers and sea caused two great sandbanks to be formed, one north of the fairway and one south. The roaring of the breakers over these banks caused them to be called the North Bull and the South Bull, names which still remain. The fairway itself was constantly silting up, and the harbour bar was most dangerous. In order to cope with all these problems a public authority known as the Ballast Office was established in 1708. In 1787 there was a re-arrangement and the functions of the Ballast Office were continued under another official title. Finally in 1867 the Port of Dublin was handed over to the Port and Docks Board which functions still under that name. But names are not readily dropped from common speech, and, although everyone speaks of the Port and Docks

Board, people still set their watches by the "Ballast Office" clock which adorns the official home of the Port and Docks Board in Westmoreland Street.

Standing on the deck of a Steamer proceeding up the Bay one may observe to the north a long stretch of sand dunes; this is the famous Course at Dollymount, of the Royal Dublin Golf Club. Enthusiastic followers of the game will note its agreeable and convenient situation, and will not be disappointed if they make its more intimate acquaintance.

Presently the slowly moving vessel will be embraced, as it were, by two artificial promontories, the North and South Walls, built under the regime of the Ballast Office in the course of the eighteenth century. They represent a triumph of civilisation, for they shut off and render harmless hundreds of acres of useless muddy spaces, while between them opens a navigating channel, one thousand feet wide, capable of accommodating, at high tide, ships of 12,000 tons burden drawing thirty-two feet of water. According to the Official Handbook of the Port of Dublin, these two walls "have produced an outstanding example of natural tidal scour as an agent in removing river bars."

At either end of these walls there is a lighthouse, that on the North Wall is called the Bull Lighthouse, and that on the South Wall the Poolbeg. On the south side one will also notice a tall chimney standing on a pile of masonry connected with the shore by a low causeway. It is the Pigeon House fort where the Corporation has its electric power station.

After passing the two lighthouses, it will be noticed that the South Wall is parallel to the course of the vessel whereas the terminal portion of the North Wall (known as the Bull Wall) recedes to the shore in a north-westerly direction, leaving an open space on the north side which is not finally closed till the quays are reached. That space is being slowly but surely diminished by the gradual extension of dock and quay accommodation on the north side of the channel. The most recent of these—the Alexandra Basin and Dock—is an index of the growing importance of Dublin as a trans-Atlantic Port, for in portion of the Alexandra Basin thirty-five feet of water are available at L.W.O.S.T. It should be noted that the Alexandra Wharf and most of the berthage places on the north side are connected by rail with the general railway system of Ireland—a facility which not every great harbour enjoys. The policy of the Port and Docks Board in gradually extending the North Quays is incidentally making available a large area of reclaimed land ideally situated with regard to internal and external transport. The possibility which such land presents as sites for industrial enterprises has

not escaped the notice of native and foreign firms. Details with regard to land not yet disposed of can be obtained from the Secretary, Dublin Port and Docks Board.

It is unnecessary to describe in detail the ample berthage, dock and crane facilities which exist on both sides of the river, or the unique railway facilities which exist on the north side, though it should be emphasised that from that side every part of Ireland can be reached by rail. These are fully described in the admirable "Official Handbook of the Port of Dublin" already referred to. Yet it must not be imagined that the south quays are without interest in the internal transport system of the country.

The important internal waterway known as the Grand Canal terminates in the Grand Canal Dock which adjoins the South Quays and communicates with the Liffey at the point where the river Dodder also flows in. This Canal connects three ports, Dublin, Limerick and Waterford. The main line of the Canal goes nearly due west from Dublin, traverses the centre of Ireland, crosses the Shannon and continues to Ballinasloe a distance from Dublin of over ninety miles. Southward it goes to Limerick, the latter part of the journey being by the Shannon, the largest river in Ireland. The navigation of the Shannon will be greatly improved upon the completion of the great Hydro Electrical undertaking now in progress. A branch line passes through Monasterevan and Athy in Co. Kildare and connects with the river Barrow. In all, about two hundred miles of waterways are operated by the company, who have lately built a new fleet of sixty steel barges, motor driven, and provide an excellent service for the carriage of goods to and from Dublin to the remoter parts of the country. These barges, of an improved design and with a greater carrying capacity than the old horse drawn boats, were built by the Dublin Dockyard Company and the Ringsend Dockyard Company. This excellent service enables the canal to compete successfully with both the Railway and the motor lorry, as delivery of goods is effected the second day after despatch up to a distance of one hundred miles. Of the total traffic carried by railways and waterways in Ireland the Grand Canal carries about sixteen per cent. The corresponding percentage is 8.0 in England and 19.7 in France.

The railways in the Irish Free State were amalgamated into one big company by the legislation passed by the Oireachtas in 1924, and now they have the advantage of complete co-ordination under one central control, in place of the sometimes conflicting services of a number of small independent companies. The Great Southern Railways Company operates 2,187 miles of track and with the exception of a small line in Donegal and one in Kerry



DUBLIN SHIPBUILDING. THE DUBLIN
DOCKYARD CO., VICKERS (IRELAND), LTD.
FROM A DRAWING BY MAURICE
McGONIGAL.



controls the Railway system of the Free State. The Great Northern Railway which runs from Dublin to Belfast, Derry and Donegal is outside of the amalgamation. Since 1924 the task of co-ordination has been carried through, and the visitor will find an excellent service to all parts of the country. Dublin is the starting point of all the principal lines.

Besides an admirable tramway system Dublin is served by a fleet of suburban buses covering every important road for a distance of 10-20 miles in every direction. There are also the long distance services by which one can travel from Dublin (the natural centre of all Irish transport) to the most extreme limits of the country.

If we consider transport facilities as a whole the Irish Free State is one of the most abundantly endowed countries in the world. Not only are there the remains of a national waterway system of which the Grand Canal alone survives in a state of activity, not only have we a railway system built on the 5 feet 3 inches gauge that our neighbours should have had instead, not only is our country the natural starting point for trans-Atlantic shipping and Atlantic flights, but we have also now a system of national roads, the recent improvement of which has led to an unprecedented development of passenger bus traffic, opening up the most remote hamlets and revolutionising the life of the country. The existence of these enormous facilities for transport and travel is scarcely yet realised by the public at home, and its potentialities from the point of view of excursions and holiday making deserve a special emphasis.



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ROSEMARY LANE, FROM AN ETCHING BY
ESTELLA F. SOLOMONS, A.R.H.A.



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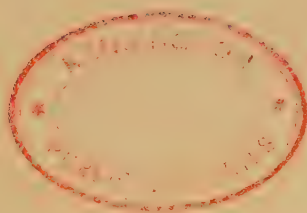
Mr. Edwin J. King, Vice-Consul.

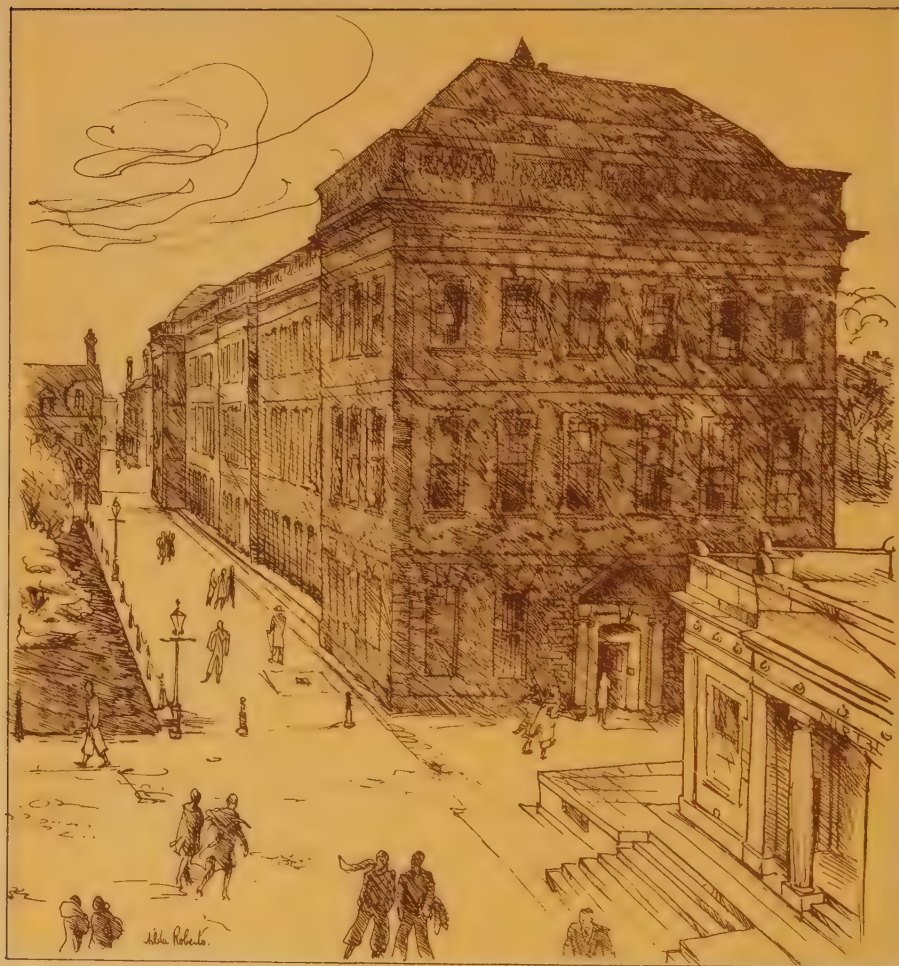
Mr. Frederick S. Barny, Vice-Consul.

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URUGUAY :

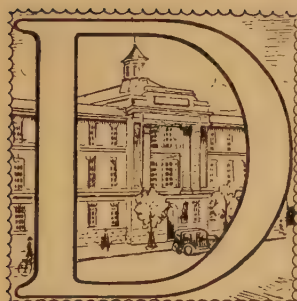
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THE LIBRARY, TRINITY COLLEGE, FROM
A DRAWING BY HILDA ROBERTS.

UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES



DUBLIN is the seat of two Universities, the University of Dublin (Trinity College) and the National University of Ireland. Trinity College dates from 1591-92 while the National University is barely twenty years old.

The history of Irish University education goes back to the year 1311 when Pope Clement V. issued a Bull for the foundation of a University near Dublin. This project fell through, but in 1320 a University was established in St. Patrick's Cathedral by Alexander de Bicknor, Archbishop of Dublin, and approved of by Pope John XXII. It broke up in the time of Henry VII. for want of endowment.

The problem was finally solved by the offer from the citizens of Dublin of a site for a University near Dublin with the promise of help in building the proposed College. The site was the "Scite of Alhallowes and the parkes thereof," a suppressed Augustinian Monastery with its surrounding grounds containing twenty-eight acres.

The two persons responsible for the establishment of the University were Luke Challoner and Henry Ussher, Archdeacon of Dublin. In 1591 Challoner and Ussher were sent to London to petition Queen Elizabeth for a licence for the erection of the College. They brought back the Queen's letter, dated 29th December, 1591, which approved of the scheme for founding a College "whereby knowledge and civility might be increased by the instruction of our people there, whereof many have usually heretofore used to travaill into ffrance, Italy and Spaine to gett learning in such foreign Universities, whereby they have been infected with poperie and other ill qualities, and soe became evill subjects."

The College, which is richly endowed, derived its first wealth from large estates in Ulster, which were confiscated in the time of James I.

During the seventeenth century the main subjects of study were Greek and Hebrew, and a little Mathematics. The school of mathematics was

founded in 1652. In 1654 the College of Physicians was established in connection with Trinity College in a house called Trinity Hall, originally a Convent of Augustinian Nuns, and afterwards a Bridewell. This connection is still maintained in the choice of professors for the medical school of Trinity College.

It is to Provost Baldwin who held office for forty years in the seventeenth century that the present structure of the College as we know it to-day owes its existence. Not a vestige remains of the original buildings of All Hallows' Monastery, nor of the Elizabethan College of which the foundation stone was laid in 1592. The oldest part of the present buildings is in brick, and dates from the time of Queen Anne, but the greater part is no older than the time of George III. With the building of the Library (1709-1724) a new architectural era began for Trinity College. The wealth of the College increased during the eighteenth century, which was the period of classic architecture in Dublin. Large loans and grants for building were obtained from Parliament. College Park was laid out and planted with trees in 1722. The Printing House (by Cassels) was built in 1726-1734, the Belfry in 1740-46 (afterwards replaced by the present Campanile, the gift of the Primate Lord John George Beresford in 1852), the Hall (1740-45) rebuilt in 1758. These were followed by the west front and the Provost's House, the Theatre or Examination Hall (by Chambers) in 1777, the Chapel (by Chambers) in 1787-89.

Early in the nineteenth century Botany Bay Square was built, and there followed at intervals the Engineering School (1854), the Anatomical Museum (1875-76), the Medical School (1886) and the Chemical School. In 1872-3 an Astronomical Observatory was built at Dunsink.

Among the many famous students of Trinity College were Swift and Berkeley, Congreve, Burke, Goldsmith and Sheridan, Grattan and Curran, Moore and Emmet, Wolfe Tone and Thomas Davis, Le Fanu and Lever, Sir William Rowan Hamilton, Sir Samuel Ferguson, Lecky the historian, and many distinguished Churchmen and fine classical and mathematical scholars.

Trinity College forms the most interesting collection of buildings in Dublin. It provides residence for men students within its walls, but residence in the College is not obligatory. A hostel known as Trinity Hall, Dartry Road, Upper Rathmines, is the official residence for women students. The University of Dublin was the first to confer degrees on women, and was also the first to grant degrees to Jews. It has now over 2,000 students.

The University provides courses of lectures and grants degrees in Mathematical, Physical and Natural Sciences, in Languages and Literature ; in Mental and Moral Science ; and in History and Political Science.

The Schools in Divinity, (to which a Divinity Hostel is attached) Physic and Dental Science, Medicine, Engineering, and Law in concurrence with the Benchers of the King's Inns, provide complete equipment for students in these professions. The University has three representatives in Dáil Éireann.

The founding of the National University of Ireland with its headquarters in Dublin in 1908 marked the end of a long struggle in Ireland for separate University education for Catholics.

In 1845 an Act was passed under which three Colleges known as " Queen's Colleges " were established and in 1849 incorporated by Royal Charter. These Colleges were in Belfast, Cork and Galway.

In 1850 the " Queen's University " was incorporated and was empowered to grant the usual degrees. It was not acceptable to the Irish Catholics and was condemned by the Irish Hierarchy, who in 1854 established at St. Stephen's Green the Catholic University, consisting of one College, the Catholic University College (three Collegiate Houses) with a School of Medicine and one affiliated college, St. Patrick's College, Maynooth. Its first Rector was Dr. John Henry Newman, afterwards Cardinal. It had no charter, no endowment and no power to grant degrees.

The Queen's University was replaced in 1880 by the Royal University of Ireland, which was merely an examining body. The Catholic University thenceforth became University College, Dublin.

The Royal University was never regarded as a satisfactory settlement of Catholic claims to a University education. By the Irish Universities Act of 1908 the Royal University was dissolved and two new Universities set up in its place, the National University in Dublin and Queen's University in Belfast. Both were to be undenominational. The National University consists of three constituent colleges, the University Colleges in Dublin, Cork and Galway. The University has three representatives in Dáil Éireann.

University College provides courses for the Degrees of the National University of Ireland in the faculties of Arts, Philosophy, Celtic studies, Science, Law, Medicine, Engineering, Architecture and Commerce.

The Royal College of Physicians of Ireland was founded in 1654, and was housed in Trinity Hall, a house on Hoggen Green standing where St. Andrew's Church is now, and which had been before the Reformation a Convent of Augustinian Nuns. It was incorporated by Royal Charter of

Charles II. in 1667 as the College of Physicians of Ireland. The building of the College was formerly Portarlington House, later the Kildare Street Club. The present reconstructed building in Kildare Street dates from 1865. The College has a famous library of some 15,000 volumes, which through the courtesy of the President and Fellows, is open to members of the medical profession for research.

The College of Surgeons was established in 1780 and was incorporated as a Royal College by Charter in 1784. Since then it has provided lectures, held examinations and granted testimonials to qualified students in surgery. The building on St. Stephen's Green was erected at the beginning of the nineteenth century. It has a fine library.

The Royal College of Science now forms part of the National University and is merged in University College, Dublin. It has premises in Upper Merrion Street, but part of these are still used as Government offices. The equipment is extensive and up-to-date. It has four faculties : Agriculture, Applied Chemistry, Engineering, Natural Science. It has a large scientific library.

The Metropolitan School of Art is one of the many institutions in Dublin which owes its foundation to the Royal Dublin Society. In 1746 a school for drawing and painting was established. The present building dates from 1842. In 1879 the School of Art together with the National Library were taken over by the State and both are now under the Ministry of Education.

Other colleges for specialised training are the Albert Agricultural College, which provides training for students in agriculture and horticulture, and the Royal Veterinary College, Ballsbridge, both under the Department of Agriculture.

Colleges for the teaching of the Irish language and recognised by the Minister of Education are, Leinster College of Irish, 39 Parnell Square, the Dublin College of Modern Irish, 27A Lower Abbey Street, An Ard Sgoil, Whitefriar Street.





ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL, FROM A
LINOCUT BY HARRY WALSH.



DUBLIN LIBRARIES



FEW cities in the world can boast of so many or such rare collections of books and ancient manuscripts as Dublin.

The oldest and greatest of Dublin libraries is that of Trinity College, established by Royal Charter in 1592. Its first great accession of books occurred in 1601 when the officers and men of Queen Elizabeth's army in Ireland subscribed a large sum, and nearly four thousand volumes were purchased. At the Restoration, Archbishop Ussher's Library was added, and its large collection of manuscripts at once raised the Trinity Library to the first rank.

In the succeeding years many additions were made, one rare collection being added to another, until the fame of Trinity Library had spread to scholars throughout the world. In 1801 the right to receive a copy of every book published in the United Kingdom was granted by Act of Parliament, and as the result of a selection made from this vast accumulation, there are now in the library nearly 400,000 volumes and 2,150 ancient manuscripts.

Of the hundreds of interesting manuscripts, only a few can be referred to. The oldest are the Egyptian Papyri, and next come the Greek and Latin manuscripts. There are over 140 ancient Irish manuscripts, some dating from the sixth century, containing copies of the Gospels, history, civil and ecclesiastical records, genealogies, poetry, romance, law, medicine and astronomy.

The chief treasures of this great Library are the Book of Kells, the Book of Armagh, the Book of Durrow and Dimma's Book, attributed to the sixth and seventh centuries, the Saltair of St. Ricemarch, Bishop of St. David's in the eleventh century, containing an exquisite copy of the Roman Martyrology; a very ancient ante-Hieronymian version of the Gospels, the codex Usanianus; the Evangelistarium of St. Moling, Bishop of Ferns in the seventh century; many sacred texts and poems, among the most remarkable being the Liber Hymnorum, believed to be more than a thousand years old; many lives of Irish saints and ancient prayers.

The most important of the Latin Biblical MSS. is the Book of Durrow, a MS. of the Gospels written probably in the seventh century in Durrow, where St. Columba founded a Monastery. The Book of Kells, also a MS. of the Gospels, dating probably from the eighth century, contains the Vulgate mixed with readings from the old Latin. It has been described, not unjustly, as the most beautiful book in the world. It is full of exquisite interlaced and spiral patterns, and is the finest existing example of Irish ornament. The colours are equally delightful, and show no signs of fading. The Book of Armagh, believed to have been written by Ferdomnach of Armagh, in 807, contains the New Testament in Latin, being the only complete copy which has come down from the ancient Irish Church. The Liber Hymnorum (11th century), contains hymns in Latin and Irish. It has beautifully illuminated initial letters. The Book of Leinster is a large folio of over four hundred pages, dating from the twelfth century. It was compiled by Finn MacGorman, Bishop of Kildare, who died in the year 1160. Its contents are varied, being early romances, genealogies, lives of saints, and histories. The Yellow Book of Lecain was compiled by the famous family of genealogists, the MacFirbisi. It contains 500 pages of large quarto vellum, written by Donnoch and Giolla Iosa Mac Firbis in the year 1390. It is a collection of ancient historical pieces, civil, ecclesiastical, and medical, in prose and verse. There are many other volumes in vellum, as well as a large body of paper MSS. of great value, being transcripts of ancient vellum books made chiefly in the first half of the eighteenth century. There are many MSS. bearing on more modern Irish history, such as the Letters of Queen Elizabeth on Public Affairs in Ireland, 1565 to 1570, each having her own signature; as well as much correspondence bearing on the wars of 1641 and 1690.

Trinity College has the finest collection of incunabula, *i.e.*, fifteenth century books, in Ireland. There is one example of a block book—the *Ars Moriendi*. Among many others there is a copy of the first German Bible (1466); a copy of the Latin Bible printed at Cologne in 1474 by Nic Goetz de Schletzstadt; a first edition of Petrarch, *Sonetti e Trionfi* (1470); a first edition of the *Divina Commedia* (1472); a first edition of Boccaccio's *Theseide* (1475), etc., etc. There is one Caxton: *Dictes and Sayings of the Philosophers* (1477).

The Library possesses four folios of Shakespeare, the 1st (1623), 2nd (1632), 3rd (1664), 4th (1685).

Trinity Library attracts visitors from all over the world who come to see its treasures. It is open daily from 10 to 4.





INTERIOR, MARSH'S LIBRARY, FROM AN
ETCHING BY ESTELLA F. SOLOMONS.
A.R.H.A.

The National Library in Kildare Street is the state library of Ireland, and the largest public library in the country. It was established in 1877, the present building being completed in 1890. The nucleus of the collection was the Library of the Royal Dublin Society, founded in 1731. Books in most European languages and treating of every branch of science, with special reference to agriculture, industrial and economic subjects, were collected throughout the eighteenth century. In 1755 an extensive collection of manuscripts relating to Irish History from 1170 to 1690 was secured. The library of Dr. Jasper Joly was added in 1863, containing what is probably the finest body of Napoleonic literature outside of France.

The chief interest of the National Library is its great collection of books dealing with Irish history of all periods, its rare pamphlets and tracts, and its unique files of Irish newspapers from the eighteenth century to the present time. There are about 300,000 books in the library, and there is accommodation for 200 readers in the great central reading room. One room off the main staircase is set apart as an exhibition room for rare books, manuscripts, autographs, etc. The Library is open daily from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m.

The Library of the Royal Irish Academy contains the most extensive collection of ancient Irish manuscripts in Ireland, as well as many rare books, pamphlets, letters, journals and transactions of learned societies. The most important of the Irish manuscripts is *Leabhar na hUidhre*, or the Book of the Dun Cow, a fragment consisting of 138 folio pages written on very old vellum. It was written by Maelmuire, the son of Ceilechair, and was a compilation from other books probably of a much earlier date. Maelmuire was killed in the year 1106. The contents of the book are of a mixed character, containing history and romances of the pre-Christian and Christian periods.

The Book of Ballymote (in Co. Sligo), was written in the year 1391, and is a compilation from older books now lost. It contains histories, genealogies, romances, ancient law tracts and an ancient grammar. The *Lebhar Breac* (Speckled Book), was compiled by a member of the learned Mac Egan family about the end of the fourteenth century. It is a folio in vellum with very fine penmanship, and is the most important collection of religious, ecclesiastical and theological compositions in Irish in existence. The Cathach or Battlebook, the great heirloom of the O'Donnells, handed down in one family for 1,300 years, is a highly ornamented

shrine enclosing a fragment of a copy of the Psalms on vellum. The manuscript is believed to be the actual copy made by St. Colmcille about the middle of the sixth century. The Great Book of Lecan was compiled by Giolla Iosa Mór Mac Fírbis in the year 1416, and is, like the Book of Ballymote, a compilation from books that were ancient centuries before Mac Fírbis was born. The Stowe Missal is an ancient Irish missal and ritual in characters of the tenth and eleventh centuries, with ornamental oak cover.

Of more recent date, but of the highest value, is the copy of the Annals of the Four Masters, one of the original autograph copies compiled in the Abbey of Donegal between 1632 and 1636. This vast compilation contains the traditional history of Ireland, going back for over 2,000 years B.C., and is the greatest mine of information regarding the historical period, which commences roughly at the beginning of the Christian era. It is a compilation made from all the ancient books which were in existence, or copies of which were in existence in the seventeenth century, and many of which have since disappeared.

The Academy is open daily, and visitors may be introduced by members.

Marsh's Library is situated near St. Patrick's Cathedral, and is the oldest public library in Ireland. It was built between the years 1701 and 1707 by Dr. Narcissus Marsh, the Protestant Archbishop of Dublin. There are now about 25,000 printed books, and 200 volumes of manuscripts in the library. It is a delightful old library, little changed in 200 years; its structure and windows, its old oak alcoves and book shelves, its oil paintings and its general atmosphere have remained the same since Dr. Marsh and Dean Swift and the Dublin scholars of the early eighteenth century used to meet within its walls. It contains a fine collection of early printed books, the earliest of which is dated 1471, and among the manuscripts is a volume of the lives of the Saints, written about the year 1400. There is a notable collection of autographs, including many of the famous names of the fifteenth, sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, and several examples of Dean Swift's handwriting. The Library is open to the public from 11 a.m. to 3 p.m. daily.

The Library of the Franciscan Convent on Merchant's Quay contains many important manuscripts dating from the seventh to the seventeenth centuries. In addition to a great collection of seventeenth century documents and letters in Irish, Spanish, Italian, French, Latin and English, the chief treasures

of this library are the *Liber Hymnorum* or Book of Hymns in Latin and Irish, a vellum manuscript, probably of the tenth century; a fragment of an ancient Latin Psalter in Irish characters ascribed to St. Camin, *circa* A.D. 650; the first volume of the original manuscript of the *Annals of the Four Masters* (1632—1636), and the *History of Ireland*, by Geoffrey Keating (17th cent.), in his own handwriting. The Library is shown to visitors upon application to the Franciscan Convent, Merchant's Quay.

Another old Dublin Library is that of King's Inns, in Henrietta Street, founded in 1787 and maintained by the Benchers of King's Inns. It contains about 93,000 volumes of printed books, among which are a unique collection of Irish county histories, all the Dublin Directories ever printed, with one exception, and nearly 10,000 pamphlets. There are two second folios of Shakespeare, many incunabula, including a *Wynkyn de Worde*, a black-letter More, and 36 Irish manuscripts.

The library of University College, Dublin, has 80,000 volumes, including the Zimmer collection, of interest to students of Celtic languages, and the library of the historian John Richard Green. Among its manuscripts is the great seventeenth century compilation, the *Book of Genealogies* by Mac Firbis.

After having given its library to form the nucleus of the National collection in 1877, the Royal Dublin Society has since accumulated about 100,000 volumes for the use of its members.

The Oireachtas Library in Leinster House, is intended only for the use of Members of the Dáil and Seanad. When it was formed a few years ago, it secured from the old Chief Secretary's Library in Dublin Castle and from the Irish Office in London thousands of rare pamphlets and newspapers going back to the seventeenth century.

Visitors interested in early printed books will find in the Worth Library in Steevens' Hospital, 21 volumes printed before the year 1500, 13 of which are from the press of Aldus, while Colinaeus, Stephonus, Turnebus, and Elzevir are also represented.

In the Library of the Jesuit Fathers in Milltown Park are several fifteenth, sixteenth and seventeenth century printed books.

There are five public libraries in the city maintained by the Corporation of Dublin, and each of the outlying townships has its public library also—that in Rathmines being an unusually fine suburban library of some 40,000 volumes. The City Libraries are in Capel Street, Thomas Street, Charleville Mall, Lower Kevin Street, and Pearse Street. Several of them have

admirable collections of books relating to Ireland, and the library in Charleville Mall in particular houses the splendid collection of Sir John Gilbert.

The rural area immediately surrounding the City of Dublin is administered by the Dublin County Council, which controls a complex system of small libraries and book centres in the towns, villages and rural districts of the county. Under this scheme there are some twenty libraries with reading rooms, while smaller centres are established in village halls, schools, etc. There are 110 such centres in the county. During the winter, lectures are delivered in thirty villages.

The Irish Central Library for Students, at 32 Merrion Square, supplies more expensive books for readers at public libraries in town and country, and provides through the post to rural readers expensive books that are usually only available in large reference libraries. Application may be made through any public library.

The Central Catholic Library, Hawkins Street, contains a unique collection of books on every department of knowledge and life with which religion is, more or less, concerned. It has a Reading Room and a Lending Library, and is open to the public from 11 a.m. to 10 p.m. daily.





THE NATIONAL MUSEUM

THE two main branches of the National Museum occupy adjoining buildings. The block of buildings next Leinster Lawn is devoted to Natural History, and is entered from Merrion Street. The Archaeological and General Museum is entered from Kildare Street. Here is housed a unique collection of Irish Antiquities, famous among scholars throughout the world for the light it throws on the evolution of early civilization in Europe.

About the year 1839 a collection of National Antiquities was commenced by the Royal Irish Academy, which until 1890 was housed in their own offices. The collection was then transferred to the newly-built museum in Kildare Street, opened in the Autumn of that year, the charge and custody of the collection being retained by the Academy.

This collection has continued to grow for nearly a century. It now forms one of the most important collections in Western Europe. It includes the products of art and craftsmanship, both of early Christian times, and of a period long anterior to the Christian era. Many of the objects it contains are unique. Its importance does not, however, depend only on the rare character of its contents ; by comparison with other collections it throws important light on European archaeology. The collection has, moreover, another importance. Its human interest lies in the fact that it is a record of man's progress from the earliest times, and a crude history of Ireland's earliest inhabitants. Owing to Ireland's geographical position the growth of culture was comparatively uninterrupted ; in the Academy's collection the weapons and utensils, tools and ornaments of succeeding periods have been arranged side by side. In this way it is possible to see the process of evolution by which man, armed at first with the most primitive implements of stone, brought the making of tools to a state of perfection. Stone was replaced by copper, followed by the harder bronze, which in turn gave way to iron.

The remains which man has left behind him during his thousands of years of life in the country show that from the earliest times, though the course of development was comparatively uninterrupted, Ireland's position in Europe was not one of isolation : she both acquired from, and contributed

to, the culture of other countries. As outstanding evidence of Ireland's contact with the Mediterranean civilisation, a large stone standing at the door of the Museum, brought from the Wicklow hills, bears inscribed on its flat surface the design of the famous labyrinth of Crete. The Celtic Invasion in the fourth century B.C. brought the knowledge of iron, which gradually superseded the softer metals.

The earliest traces of man's life in Ireland which have yet been discovered have been found on the coasts of Antrim, at Larne, and on Island Magee. A number of the tools of flint of this period are arranged together.

To the modern mind stone is an unsuitable material for the manufacture of implements. An inspection of the other cases, however, will prove to what a state of perfection stone implements can be brought. Particular attention should be directed to a group of six stone axe heads with the stone on which they were ground, and also a stone axe head mounted in its original handle of wood.

About 2,500 B.C., or perhaps a few centuries earlier, the knowledge of the use of metal reached Ireland, and the bronze age began.

There are many beautiful examples of Bronze Age weapons in the collection, and the moulds used for casting them. The whole process of development can be seen from the roughest to the most finished weapon. One rapier 30½ in. in length is the longest rapier of bronze yet found in Europe.

As tin is an essential constituent of bronze and very little is to be found in Ireland, a trade with Cornwall, the nearest tin-producing country, must have existed. Undoubtedly the native gold of the Wicklow Mountains was the medium of exchange. Gold lunulae, crescent-shaped collars of gold, of Irish manufacture, have been found in Cornwall. During the bronze age gold was plentiful, and the Dublin Museum has one of the largest collections of ornaments of native gold in Europe.

The earliest and most characteristically Irish of these ornaments are the lunulae, decorated at their extremities with ornament of the bronze age.

The torcs, formed of twisted ribbons of gold, may be placed in the late bronze age. The finest examples are the two torcs found on the Hill of Tara. The longest measures 5 feet 7 inches and the smaller 5 feet 6 inches in length. They are too long for ordinary use, and Dr. Macalister has suggested that they were possibly used to decorate a colossal wooden effigy of a deity.

To the gold gorgets it is difficult to assign a date, as nothing has been found with them to indicate the periods to which they belong, but with the gold fibulae they probably date from the end of the bronze age.

These finely-cast weapons, and ornaments of gold, show the proficiency

of the metal worker and the degree of culture attained long before the introduction of iron.

To deal with the tombs and pottery of the bronze age in more than a few words would lead beyond the limits of the space available. A complete cist with bones and cinerary urns has been brought into the Museum from the Dublin Mountains, and there are casts of the carvings and ornaments on the stones of the great tumuli, especially that at Newgrange, which has been dealt with more fully in another section.

With the invasion of the Celts in the fourth century B.C. Ireland entered on the age of Iron. Little has been found representative of this period. In the museum there are the casts of two stones, one at Turoe, near Loughrea, Co. Galway, and the other at Castle Strange, Co. Roscommon, decorated with La Tène ornament, spirals and trumpet pattern with which the Celts arrived in a developed form. This ornament remained little altered, and from it scroll patterns of the Christian period are derived.

In the room containing the gold ornaments are two torcs of the La Tène period, one found at Clonmacnoise, and the other at Brougher, Co. Derry, with other gold objects now in the collection. The later torc probably dates from the first century of our era; decorated with bold sweeping curves of the La Tène style, it is the finest existing example in Europe of the Goldsmith's work of this period.

With the coming of the Celts the Gaelic language became the language of Ireland, and craft continued to develop with the growth of the Gaelic state, and, it is important to note, continued to develop without the interruption of the Roman invasions suffered in other Celtic countries. With the conversion of Ireland, Christianity became the inspiration of art. Traditional craft already existed, and it remained for Christianity and the classical learning which it brought to bring Celtic art to its perfection; the early relics and great masterpieces of design and metal work which have survived centuries of tumult, are to be found in the strong room of the Museum.

St. Patrick's bell, stated by the *Annals of Ulster* to have been removed from St. Patrick's grave by St. Columcille, was enshrined in the eleventh century by the King of Ireland and the Archbishop of Armagh. The framework of the shrine is of bronze plates to which the decorated portions are rivetted.

Another object of unique interest is the Ardagh Chalice, found near Ardagh, in the County of Limerick. It was probably made in the latter half of the ninth century, and is of a type used by the early Church of which specimens are extremely rare; this is the only Celtic example which has

survived. It is a cup of great beauty both in its proportions and in the design and execution of its decorations. The Cup is of an alloy of copper and silver, decorated with panels of fine gold filigree and settings of enamel, amber and crystal. The work is only surpassed by the Tara brooch, found at Bettystown, Co. Meath. The body of the Brooch is of bronze and is decorated with panels of gold filigree work and settings of amber and glass ; the fineness of the work in this brooch is incredible, the gold ribbons of the central interlaced patterns have a beading on the edge so small that a magnifying glass is necessary to make it apparent ; the work in its own class is equal to the best attainment of the scribe. This brooch probably dates from late in the seventh century.

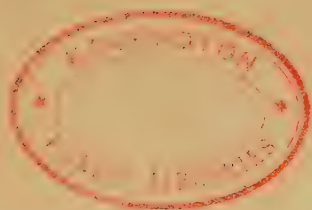
Another treasure of the collection is the Cross of Cong, a processional cross made about the year 1123 for Turlough O'Connor, King of Ireland. It was made to enshrine a relic believed to be a portion of the true cross, as is indicated by a Latin inscription in Irish characters on the side of the cross.

The cross is two feet six inches in height and one foot six and three-quarter inches across the arms ; it is made of oak encased in copper plates, decorated with interlaced ornaments of gilt bronze. A crystal set in the centre probably covered the relic ; the filigree work immediately adjoining the crystal is of gold.

Amongst other relics of early Christian art are the croziers. The Irish form of pre-Norman crozier differs from the usual shepherd's crook. It was the ordinary pilgrim's staff or crooked stick of a saint, with a shrine or metal covering. The largest, formerly preserved in the Abbey of Durrow, is supposed to have been the crozier of St. Columba. The most perfect of the croziers is that of the Abbots of Clonmacnoise, the previous history of which is unfortunately unknown.

There are in the collection many casts of Celtic crosses and architecture of the period prior to the coming of the Anglo-Normans. The group of Ogham stones which have been brought together in the Museum deserves particular attention. They date from early Christian times.

But the treasures in this collection cannot all be enumerated here ; to deal adequately with them would require a volume. Lack of space prevents further description of a collection which is one of the most important of its kind in the world.





THE ROTUNDA HOSPITAL. FROM AN
ETCHING BY ESTELLA F. SOLOMONS,
A.R.H.A.

THE NATIONAL GALLERY



VERY visitor feels it part of his holiday to visit the Art Gallery of the city in which he is staying, but this visit is too often undertaken as a matter of routine. He goes from a sense of duty, perhaps, rather than from a pleasurable interest in the city's art treasures; but a visit to the National Gallery of Ireland cannot fail to impress even the most casual. Some years ago it was the exception rather than the rule to meet anyone, except strangers to the city, and not many of them even, within the walls of the Gallery. Mr. George Moore once wittily described the National Gallery as "the most perfect image of the Sahara I know. Now and then one sees a human being hurrying by like a Bedouin on the horizon." Happily that day has now passed, and with the acquisition of new pictures and the improved arrangement and hanging the returns of attendances have increased enormously. Visitors will find no difficulty in getting there, as it is within easy reach of all parts of the city and suburbs, being situated in Leinster Lawn, facing Merrion Square, which is one of the most pleasing of Dublin's residential quarters. The Gallery is beautifully kept, and as it is fairly small and admirably arranged it is very easy to get round it. Though not old—it was opened in 1864—it contains one of the best collections of Old Masters in the British Isles. It has a list of distinguished directors, among the earliest of whom was Mr. Henry Doyle, and to him is due the formation of the fine collection of Dutch and Flemish paintings, which is now one of the chief glories of the Gallery. In 1914 the fortunes of the Gallery took a great stride forward by the appointment of Sir Hugh Lane as Director. To his enthusiasm the Gallery owes a complete overhauling and rearrangement, and to his lavish generosity over sixty pictures, among which are some of the best and most representative works of the Old Masters. The present Director is Mr. Thomas Bodkin, to whose learning and good taste the present excellent arrangement of the gallery is due.

In a collection of such universal excellence it is difficult to make distinctions, but one of the most engaging characteristics of the Gallery is the surprise

with which one meets with works one hardly expected to see outside the great galleries of the Continent. For example, in the rooms devoted to the paintings of the Dutch and Flemish schools will be found two of the outstanding groups of the Gallery. This selection of paintings is very well known among the connoisseurs of Europe, and the Gallery is frequently visited by them, especially in order to study these pictures. Here can be seen some fine works by Rembrandt, among them "Shepherds Resting at Night," and the beautiful "Head of An Old Man." There are several Rubens, including the "St. Francis Receiving the Stigmata," which is a very fine example of his work. A picture which no one should miss is "The Young Fisherman of Schevening," by Franz Hals; and another is the "Village School," a masterpiece by Jan Steen. The Gallery possesses in the Italian School the panel "The Attempted Martyrdom of Saints Cosmus and Damianus under the Pro-Consul Lysias," painted by Fra Angelico, which is said to have been originally in the Church of San Marco, at Florence. Works by Titian, Tintoretto and Mantegna can also be seen among the Italians. Among works by artists of the Spanish School will be noticed El Greco's beautiful "St. Francis in Ecstasy," a magnificent example of his work. This was presented to the Gallery by Sir Hugh Lane, who also gave the exquisite "A Spanish Woman," by Goya, belonging to the same school.

Coming to the English painters, visitors will be interested in a fine large family group by Sir Joshua Reynolds, and in a particularly fine selection of Gainsborough's characteristically charming portraits. A portrait of great interest is that of President Wilson. This was painted on the blank canvas presented by John S. Sargent, R.A., during the war, and which he offered to fill in for £2,000, which sum was to go to the Red Cross Fund. Lane paid the price, and then asked President Wilson to sit for his portrait, which Sir Hugh presented to the Gallery.

The galleries devoted to Drawings and Water-colours are fortunate in possessing a large number of Turner's sketches, which are extremely interesting, as well as a number of drawings by the Old Masters.

Not the least interesting part of the National Gallery is the National Portrait Gallery under the same roof, where may be seen contemporary portraits of many distinguished Irishmen, including O'Connell, Grattan, Parnell, Burke, Goldsmith and Dean Swift.

THE MUNICIPAL GALLERY OF MODERN ART



THE Dublin Municipal Gallery of Modern Art will be found at No. 17 Harcourt Street, which is a very charming example of the well-known eighteenth century Dublin houses, and was at one time the town residence of Lord Clonmell. The rooms are in the large and spacious style of that century, with beautiful ceilings and doorways, but unhappily are far from being suitable as an art gallery. This unfortunate state of affairs will soon, however, be remedied, and Charlemont House has been mentioned as the future home of this fine collection. The Harcourt Street Gallery is easily reached from any part of the town, and is within two or three minutes' walk from St. Stephen's Green.

The Municipal Gallery of Modern Art was founded in 1907. It was chiefly through the exertions and generosity of Sir Hugh Lane that the idea of a modern Art Gallery in Dublin became definitely possible. At an exhibition of Irish Art at the Guildhall, in London, in 1904, of which Sir Hugh Lane was Honorary Director, many of the artists exhibiting promised to give a picture towards the formation of such a gallery. Many more pictures were offered by collectors; an enthusiastic committee was formed, and sufficient money collected to acquire still more. The collection thus formed, including Lane's contributions, was temporarily hung in the Harcourt Street house. In addition to his gifts, Lane had lent to the Gallery his collection of Continental pictures, and intended to give most of them to Dublin, provided that a permanent building to house them was built within a specified number of years. Later, as no Gallery was built, nor any progress made in arranging for one, Lane took these pictures away and lent them to the National Gallery in London. He was drowned in the sinking of the *Lusitania* in 1915, and when his will was read it was found he had added a codicil leaving the pictures—not to the National Gallery in London, as he had previously intended—but to the

Dublin Municipal Gallery, but this codicil not being separately witnessed, it was held to be invalid. Though there has been much agitation for their return from London, the Gallery is still without them; but there is every hope that eventually this fine collection of modern French pictures will be returned to show the collection intact, as Sir Hugh Lane wished it to be.

But even without what are now known as the "Lane Pictures," the Dublin Gallery is one of which any city might be justly proud. It has the distinction of being the first public gallery in the British Isles to possess a representative group of Corot's work, which includes the "Landscape: with Group of Three Figures," which was his last work, and was, it is said, painted on his death-bed. There are also several interesting and characteristic Constables. Going through the different rooms in the Gallery, one notices work by such well-known painters as Fantin-Latour, Courbet, Harpignies, Diaz, Puvis de Chavannes, Monet, Monticelli, Mancini, Daumier, Whistler, and a group of works by Augustus John, no mean list of names, and all of these excellent examples of the painter's work.

The drawing and water-colour rooms contain many admirable examples of David Cox, Millet, Brabazon, Segantini, Orpen, Charles Conder and Max Beerbohm.

On the staircase there is an interesting collection of contemporary portraits of well-known Irishmen, including Michael Davitt, John Redmond, Lord Carson, Synge, and W. B. Yeats.

Naturally, in a collection of this national importance the work of Irish artists should have a place, and the visitor will notice that their work can hold its own beside the works of continental artists. Nathaniel Hone, Sir John Lavery, Sir William Orpen, Gerald Festus Kelly, Charles Shannon, Jack Yeats, and George Russell (Æ) deserve attention.

The small room devoted to sculpture contains among other interesting works Auguste Rodin's "Âge d'Airain," his "L'Homme au Nez Cassé," and "George Bernard Shaw"; "Tolstoi," by Naoum Aronson, and Epstein's bust of Lady Gregory.

THE ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY



LATE in the seventeenth century, a few years after the formation of the Royal Society in London, a similar Society was formed in Dublin, with Sir William Petty as President and William Molyneux (one of a very gifted family of philanthropists and scholars), as Secretary, but owing to the disturbed state of the country its meetings were suspended in 1688. In 1785 the Palæosophers and the Neosophers, two small societies which had their origin in the University of Dublin and whose members used to meet at each other's houses regularly to dine, read papers, and discuss various subjects, joined forces and were granted a patent for their incorporation as the Royal Irish Academy, Lord Charlemont, at whose house the Academy held its early meetings, being the first President. The next home of the Academy was "Navigation House," in Grafton Street, and in 1852 they moved to the beautiful premises in Dawson Street, Northland House, which is still their home.

Founded at a period when the old native culture of Ireland had fallen to its lowest point, the Academy began its invaluable work by gathering the MSS. of Irish scholars, and we find from 1785—the first year of its existence, when it was presented with the Book of Ballymote by Chevalier O'Gorman—to 1922, it had acquired 1,200 MSS., 45 being on vellum, dating from the seventh to the later sixteenth century, the rest, on paper, from the seventeenth, eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. To-day there are many volumes of the Academy's *Transactions* and *Proceedings*, covering Science, History Literature, and Archaeology, Science being divided into its various branches, Mathematics, Chemistry, Experimental Physics, Botany, Zoology, Geology and Anthropology. The early volumes of the *Transactions* and *Proceedings* were in three sections, under the headings of Science, Scientific Archaeology and Polite Learning, and are extraordinarily interesting. The services of the Academy to Irish Archaeology may be seen

in the National Museum, where its collection was transferred in 1890, the whole work of its registration and care, from its inception until the transfer, having been undertaken and paid for by the Academy. But for the foresight and generosity of its members in the early days, there would have been no collection of gold ornaments, the Cross of Cong, the Ardagh Chalice, the Bell-shrine of St. Patrick, would either have been melted down or have passed into the possession of other museums or private collectors. Many important investigations in physical science and natural history have been carried out on the initiative of the Academy. In 1887 a magnetic observatory was established in Valentia, Co. Kerry, where regular observations have been made; in 1893 a botanical survey of the mountains, rivers, and lakes, was made, and the Clare Island Survey, carried out in 1909-11, is perhaps the most complete study of the fauna and flora of a defined and limited area which has yet appeared.

Dublin has many sources of just pride, but none to which she may point with more assurance than to the long list of famous scientists and scholars whose work is enshrined in the Royal Irish Academy. Names famous in literature and in every branch of science have been among its members, and the traditions of a century and a half of careful scholarship are still worthily maintained.

The library of the Academy and their world-famous collection of Irish Antiquities are dealt with more fully elsewhere.



THE ROYAL HIBERNIAN ACADEMY



THE Royal Hibernian Academy was incorporated by Charter of George IV in the year 1823, re-organised under a new Charter in 1861, and enlarged to thirty constituent Members.

Through the generosity of Francis Johnston, the architect of many Dublin buildings, one of its Presidents, it was endowed with an Academy House and suitable Exhibition Galleries. In

1830 Mrs. Johnston (his widow) purchased some adjoining ground, erected thereon an additional gallery for the reception of Antique Statues and Modern Works of Sculpture, and presented it to the Members of the Academy.

In 1878, through the assistance of the then President, Sir Thomas Alfred Jones, the Gallery was enlarged and above it was erected a spacious School for the study of the Antique and of the Living Model.

In 1916 the Academy suffered the loss of all these buildings in the great fire which accompanied the insurrection. They were completely burned out, only the front wall remaining. A collection of prints, etchings and drawings on exhibition at the time was destroyed, and, worse still, a fine collection of paintings of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

Since 1916 the Annual Exhibitions of the Academy have been held in the School of Art in Kildare Street, and its classes are carried on at 6 St. Stephen's Green, and are open free to students who intend to make Art their profession.

THE ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY



THE Royal Dublin Society, founded in 1731, for the advancement of agriculture and other branches of industry, and incorporated by Charter in 1750, is the oldest Society of its kind in these islands, and plays a most important part in the industrial, commercial and cultural life of the country.

To promote interest in Irish Agriculture and Horse-breeding, three Shows are held in the year—in March a Show and Sale of Pure-bred Bulls; later another Show, called the Spring Show, of all classes of Stock, Produce, Machinery and Implements. At this Show the exhibits of all classes of Stock reach a very high standard of excellence; the produce is of the best and the machinery and implements are the most up-to-date and best of their kind. No one interested in Agriculture ever misses the Spring Show. It is the inspiration of every advance made in the science of Agriculture in Ireland.

The Third Show, the Horse Show, held in August for four days, is the most spectacular function of the Society. Primarily devoted to the showing of horses, though machinery and produce of every description are also in evidence, it is also the great social event of the year. Besides everyone of note in these islands, visitors and buyers from all over the world attend it annually. Ladies' Day gives Madame an opportunity for donning her most exclusive toilette and forming part of the fashion parade which assembles in the beautiful grounds to watch the horses. Every class of horse is shown—hunters, thoroughbreds and harness horses. Chief interest is centred in the jumping trials and international jumping competitions, and as Ireland has always been celebrated for its horses, this is a sight not to be missed.

The cultural side of the Royal Dublin Society is not less important. A fine library procures for the members the best of the newest books; scientific papers are read at the meetings held for this purpose once a month, and afterwards published in the Scientific Proceedings of the Society. There are



LEINSTER HOUSE, KILDARE STREET, FROM
A DRAWING BY LILLIAN DAVIDSON.



besides, courses of afternoon scientific lectures of a more popular character ; the afternoon and evening musical recitals on each Monday during Winter and Spring give the members an opportunity of hearing the most appreciated artistes ; and there is usually some special event, such as a visit of a famous Orchestra each year.

It will be seen that the activities of the Society are many. In two years' time, 1931, it celebrates its bi-centenary, and already preparations are being made to make this a year to be remembered. To have persevered for two hundred years, never losing sight of the ideals with which it started, so that to-day it is a real force in the country, is a worthy cause for celebration.



DUBLIN'S PARKS AND GARDENS



COUPLE of centuries ago Dublin was famous for its Parks and Gardens, but with the growth of the city and increased population and industry many of them have disappeared. On the north side of the city, within a short tram drive, there is the Phœnix Park, covering nearly 2,000 acres, and said to be the second largest park in the world.

Just inside the main gates of the Park is the People's Gardens. With its beautifully laid out rock and flower gardens and its lake, it is an excellent example of landscape gardening, and is a favourite resort of garden-lovers at all seasons of the year.

Further up the road we find The Glen, a fine natural hollow, with band-stand, where excellent music is provided in Summer. On the left are the playing-fields of many city clubs, the well-known "fifteen acres," where duels were fought in the eighteenth century, and on the right the Zoological Gardens.

The Dublin Zoological Gardens were founded on the 10th May, 1830, and the Society will celebrate its centenary next year. The first Secretary was the renowned scholar, Dr. Whitley Stokes, the first Treasurer Mr. James Pim, one of a Quaker family to which Dublin is much indebted. The report of the Society's first architect tells us that "the original buildings consist of a substantial dwelling-house, an outhouse or stable, and a small cottage," and "erected in a temporary manner, a wooden building for the reception of the deer, etc., alcove seats, bear pits, and lately . . . in a better style, an otter-place." We are also informed "there is an old ice-well in the grounds." But he omits to mention the Spa from which the Park gets its name, the modern "Phœnix" having nothing to do with the fabled bird, being merely a corruption of *Fionn uisge*, the fair (or white) water.



THE RESIDENCE OF THE GOVERNOR-
GENERAL, PHOENIX PARK, FROM A
DRAWING BY FLORA H. MITCHELL.



The Zoo was first opened to the public on September 1st, 1831, and from an advertisement in *Saunders' Newsletter* we learn that the price of admission was 6d., and that "the first day's receipts will be given to the Mendicity Institution." Success attended these small beginnings, and in 1879 it is recorded that ten lion and two bear cubs were successfully reared, "a circumstance without parallel in the history of Zoos." In 1899 the Haughton Memorial Building, where the Members hold their popular Saturday Breakfasts, was opened. In 1900 the fine Lion House, built in memory of another President, Lord Roberts, was opened, and in it flourishes the "Irish lion industry," cubs being eagerly purchased from it by many other Zoos. The Aquarium, built in 1868 and altered in 1896, alligator ponds and tanks being added, was changed in 1928 into a fine Reptile House. Other successful industries of the Zoo are the Salmon and Trout Hatcheries.

Continuing up the main road of the Park, we come to some fine old trees, and through them catch a glimpse of The Lodge, formerly occupied by the Viceroys, and now the residence of the Governor-General. Not very far away we see another Lodge, once the residence of the British Chief Secretaries for Ireland, now it is the Embassy of the United States of America. Then comes the deer-park, with its soft shy creatures, and the murmur of the river over the weir at Chapelizod reminds us of the tragic Iseult who spent her early years beside it.

Also on the north side of the city, about two miles out, are the Botanic Gardens. Purchased from the family of Thomas Tickell, the poet, by the Royal Dublin Society in the eighteenth century, the Botanic Gardens have a dual claim on our regard, firstly, because of the excellence of its collections, and secondly, because of its associations with many of our great men. Founded to "increase and foster a taste for practical and scientific botany," this object has been steadily adhered to.

For teaching purposes and private study a large portion of ground is devoted to the arrangement of plants grouped in families, each family having a place to itself, and one of the most important scientific functions of the Gardens is the distribution to the various prominent teaching bodies of large quantities of specimens. A two years' course in practical horticulture is given to students, and as well as this practical work they receive lectures on horticulture and botany. There is also a series of plots in which the principal agricultural and economic plants and vegetables are cultivated.

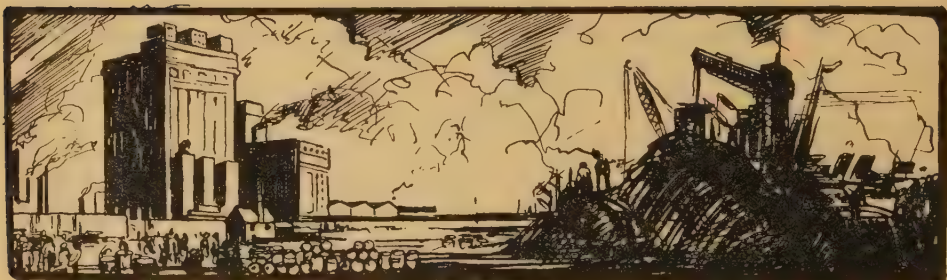
The Arboretum contains one of the best public collections of trees and shrubs; an excellent collection of alpenes; an aquatic garden and a bog-garden.

In the fine Conservatories are rich and extensive collections of tender plants, ferns, succulent plants, hard-wooded plants ; and its collections of palms, cycads and orchids are the most complete in any public garden, with the exception of those at Kew.

Many historic names are associated with the Gardens, the fine Yew Walk still being known as "Addison's Walk" ; the celebrated essayist lived in the neighbourhood, as did also Dean Swift, Stella, Thomas Parnell, Sheridan, Steele, and many other illustrious Irishmen.

On the south side of the city is St. Stephen's Green, a quarter of a mile square. One of Dublin's ancient "commons," it was first enclosed in 1670, and in the eighteenth century its fine lime trees made shady avenues where fashionable residents "took the air." Then followed a period of neglect ; but in 1880 a gift of £20,000 from Sir Arthur Guinness restored it as a recreation park for the citizens. Picturesquely wooded, with an artificial lake and miniature islands where numerous wildfowl enjoy themselves and in turn give great joy to crowds of city children, there are playgrounds, plots and sandpits for the children, sheltered seats within sight and scent of generously-stocked flower-beds for the adults, it is keenly appreciated by all.

The great eighteenth century squares, Merrion Square and Fitzwilliam Square on the south side, Mountjoy Square and Parnell Square on the north, are notable features of the City.



DUBLIN AS A HOLIDAY CENTRE



WITHOUT question, Dublin in summer is one of the gayest and most charming cities in the world. Beautifully situated on the sea, it is flanked on the north by the noble Head of Howth, and on the south by the Mountains of Wicklow. Strung along the coast and within easy reach of the city are a dozen seaside resorts, some are quiet villages in beautiful surroundings, some, alive with crowds and gaiety. A few miles from the most crowded centres, are the lonely hills and silent valleys of Wicklow, and the wide thinly populated plain that stretches across Ireland. On every hand is a country famous for its beauty and offering the widest variety of scenery, of sport, of historical interest, and of gay social life.

A short journey by tram or train will bring the visitor to Howth with its quaint harbour, its wild scenery and fine cliffs. Most of the great headland is covered with heather, and is unenclosed, and the walk by the cliffs is worth a much longer journey. Further north is the silver strand at Portmarnock, where there is a wonderful beach and the Portmarnock Golf Course. A little further is the quiet village of Malahide, set on a long shallow arm of the sea, it breathes remoteness and serenity. There is a Golf Course among the sand dunes and long stretches of beautiful sands. On the north side also are Rush, a pretty and quiet village on the sea, Skerries crowded with holiday makers and Bettystown and Laytown. They are all within a short journey by rail or bus from Dublin.

A few miles south of Dublin is Dun Laoghaire, where the visitor will find all the requisites for an ideal holiday. It is famous as a yachting centre, with good bathing and plenty of amusements. Sandycove, Dalkey and Killiney, are at short distances further to the south, and in all of them visitors will find ample accommodation. Killiney is one of the most beautiful places in Ireland. Bray is the most crowded of the seaside resorts near Dublin. Its long promenade and fine headland are alive with crowds of holidaymakers, and there is no gayer place during the summer months. Further on is Greystones, Kilcool, and the charming old town of Wicklow,

with its quiet harbour and old world air. From any of these the famous beauty spots of Wicklow are within easy reach, and the mountains and lakes and glens of Wicklow should not be missed by any visitor to Ireland.

For those who wish to go further afield, the Railway and Bus Companies have provided an excellent service. From Dublin every part of the country can be most easily reached. The Great Southern Railways have arranged for the visitor circular tours round all the most beautiful places in Ireland. Achill, Connemara and the West, Sligo, Galway, Limerick, and the Highlands of Kerry, Killarney, Kenmare and Glengarriff, Waterford, Wexford and Wicklow may all be visited by a well arranged service of combined rail and bus services. This circuit of Ireland can be made quickly or slowly at the visitor's own choice and at surprisingly moderate charges. The Great Northern Railway Company adopting a similar policy has, starting from its rail heads at Drogheda and Dundalk, a series of bus services connecting with the trains, and has opened up and made readily accessible historic and beautiful districts like the shores of Carlingford Lough and the Valley of the Boyne.

It is not possible here to do more than indicate the attractions and services at the disposal of travellers, but the Irish Tourist Association at 14-15 Lower O'Connell Street, Dublin, has a complete organisation which is freely placed at the disposal of visitors and advice and information about trains, buses, hotels, and the best routes to follow will be given without charge to every enquirer.

But while making Dublin a centre from which to see Ireland, the visitor will find the city itself full of interest of every kind. Ancient Churches and historic buildings, or the birth-places of famous men will appeal to some. The greatest Horse Show in the world, and a constant succession of race meetings within a few miles of the city will appeal to others. Races are held at frequent intervals at Phoenix Park, Baldoyle and Leopardstown, close to the city, while the Curragh, Punchestown and Fairyhouse can be reached in a little over an hour. Irish horses are famous all over the world, and an Irish race meeting is an event not to be missed.

Hunting, Fishing, Yachting and Golf, indeed every form of sport is provided, and no visitor should leave Ireland without having seen the great national game of Hurling. A championship match, many of which are held at Croke Park in the summer months, is a sight not to be seen in any other part of the world.

Among Dublin Theatres one has acquired fame in Europe and America. The Abbey Theatre, producing the work of Irish playwrights attracts every visitor who is interested in the Drama. The city is well provided with other theatres, picture houses, and amusements of every kind.





THE ORGAN, ST. MICHAN'S CHURCH,
FROM A DRAWING BY HILDA ROBERTS.

MOTOR RUNS FROM DUBLIN



As a motoring centre Dublin is singularly attractive. The exits from the city have been improved and widened, and the open country can be reached in less than half-an-hour. The main roads are first grade, and most of them are patrolled by attendants of the Automobile Association, and are adequately provided with sign posts. The beauty of the surrounding country, and the centres of historic interest dealt with in another section are an unending attraction to the motorist.

Some of the principal motor routes are outlined below, but it must not be assumed that they exhaust the possibilities of the surrounding country. The motorist will find for himself many other routes through well-made by-roads, of which there is an endless variety, running in every direction. A great many of the routes described can be covered by using the excellent bus services which connect Dublin with all parts of the country. Many will prefer to go by train to the more distant centres.

GLENDALOUGH, 31 miles—LOUGH DAN, 27 miles.

The road to Glendalough leaves Dublin by Donnybrook and runs south to Bray. This is a favourite seaside resort. The town, situated on the hill above the river, was founded by Walter de Ridlesfort, an Anglo-Norman invader, in the twelfth century; before entering the town, take the road to the right, beside the Dargle river. At the village of Kilmacanogue there are petrol pumps, and here there is a choice of routes. The main road can be followed through Newtownmount-kennedy and Ashford to Rathdrum and through the Vale of Clara to Glendalough, or the shorter and more usual route can

be taken through the Rocky Valley and up the Long Hill. This road winds up the side of Big Sugar Loaf to Calary Bog. From the top of the Long Hill, about eight miles of undulating road leads to Roundwood; the lake by the road is the upper of two reservoirs which supply Dublin.

A road turning to the right in Roundwood leads to Lough Dan, one of the most beautiful Lakes in Wicklow. Beside the Lake there is a small Temperance Hotel, where boats may be procured.

From Roundwood village the road passes through the villages of Annamoe and Laragh to Glendalough. This run will provide a good whole day excursion. The hotel accommodation is good.

GLENMALURE, 44 miles.

Follow the route already described as far as Rathdrum, take the road through the village of Greenane which runs to the head of Glenmalure, a beautiful valley. From here Lugnaquilla, the highest mountain in Leinster (3,039 feet) can be ascended, the summit is about three hours' walk from the road. After passing the Hotel a sharp turn to the right up a long hill leads by a mountain road over the ridge to Laragh, already mentioned as on the Glendalough road.

DROGHEDA (30 miles), MONASTER-BOICE and the BOYNE VALLEY.

The road to Drogheda leaves Dublin by Drumcondra, and runs north through Swords and Balbriggan. The town of Drogheda was once a walled city. It is famous for its siege by Cromwell, who massacred the entire garrison. In the main street stands St. Lawrence's Gate, one of the old entrances to the city. The road from Dublin passes the Railway Station and slopes down to the bridge which crosses the Boyne. Cross the river and take the main road towards Dundalk. About six miles north of Drogheda the ruins of Monasterboice come in sight, lying to the left of the road. From here drive to Mellifont, and after visiting the ruined Cistercian Abbey, founded 1142, return to the Slane road from Drogheda where it runs beside the Boyne. Here enquire for the narrow side road which leads to the tumuli of Dowth and Newgrange, locally known as "The Caves."

If it is wished to return to Dublin by another route, on regaining the main road turn to the left to Slane and back to Dublin through Ashbourne, or go on to Navan and return to the city past the Hill of Tara, once the residence of the Kings of Ireland. It commands an extensive view, and is well worth a visit.

POULAPHOUCA, 25 miles.

The road to Poulaphouca, a waterfall on the upper waters of the Liffey, leaves Dublin by Terenure and runs beside the Steam Tram lines. From this road there is a fine view of the hills.

LOUGH BRAY.

The two Lakes of Lough Bray, in the Wicklow Mountains, can be easily visited in an afternoon. It is a favourite centre for picnic parties. Leave Dublin by Rathfarnham, and keep on through the village of Ballyboden. Here the road begins to rise, the plain of Dublin stretches behind; the road passes under Mount Pelier, on top of which is the curious building known as Hell Fire Club. It was a shooting lodge erected by a Speaker of the House of Commons in 1725 and reputed to have been the meeting-place of a group of young men, and known as the Hell Fire Club.

At the top of this hill the road crosses the Featherbed Mountain, to the head of Glencree, where once was the royal forest of the Anglo-Norman kings. Here is the lower lake, lying at the head of Glencree. Though it cannot be seen from the road, it is only a few yards distant. It lies under a high cliff, and is retained by a bank of boulders, once the terminal moraine of a glacier.

The return to Dublin can be made by another route. Take the road which passes St. Kevin's School, runs along the side of Glencree and leads to the village of Enniskerry, under the big Sugar Loaf. At the foot of the steep hill, before entering the village, turn sharp to the left. This road leads to Dublin by the Scalp, a narrow Glen with high and rocky sides. (Scalp is a corruption of the Irish word "Scailp," which means a cleft). If preferred, drive through the village of Enniskerry, and take the turn

to the right to Bray and back to Dublin by the Stillorgan Road.

The mountains are intersected by two old military roads running one from Lough Bray to Laragh, and the other from Calary Road to Kilbride Camp. The upper parts of these roads are narrow, the hills are very steep and the surface often loose. Beyond Lough Bray a long hill rises steadily above the Upper Lake and leads through Sallygap and past the Waterfall of Glenmacnass to Laragh. At Sallygap crossroads the turn to the right leads to Blessington and the turn to the left high over Lough Tay. From this road can be obtained what is perhaps the finest view of the Wicklow Hills.

A similar road can be taken from Holywood, about two miles beyond Poulaphuca, through the mountain to Wicklow Gap, past Lough Nahanagan, and down a long hill to Glendalough.

For those who wish to go further afield, an outline is given of routes from Dublin to different parts of the country, and a brief note of some of the places of interest which lie on or near the routes.

GALWAY, 134 miles.

Leave Dublin by Kingsbridge, and follow the tram lines to terminus at Lucan. In Lucan there is a sulphuretted Spa. Take Leixlip road, cross the bridge over the Liffey, and through the village to Maynooth. The castle at the end of the main street was erected in 1176 by Maurice FitzGerald, who came to Ireland with Strongbow. At Maynooth is the famous College, where students are trained for the priesthood. Take the road through Kilcock and Enfield to Kinnegad. In the town turn to the left, taking the road through Rochfortbridge, Tyrellspass, Kilbeggan, Horseleap and Moate to Athlone, once an important ford on the Shannon. The town is famous for its defence by the Irish in the Williamite

wars, when volunteers broke down the bridge under heavy fire. Of the twenty-two who undertook the work only two returned alive.

About six miles south of Athlone on the river Shannon are the ruins of Clonmacnoise, a Celtic monastery founded by St. Ciaran in 544. This monastery became one of Ireland's most famous schools. A letter is still extant from Alcuin, a learned teacher in the court of Charlemagne, to Colchu of Clonmacnoise. In the graveyard there are many interesting remains, early inscribed sepulchral slabs, two round towers, two tall crosses, and the ruins of early churches. To the north of the graveyard, near the river, is Dervorgilla's Church, with a beautiful twelfth century Irish Romanesque door.

Returning to Athlone, cross the bridge over the Shannon, and take road through Ballydangan to Ballinasloe, famous for its horse and cattle fairs. From Ballinasloe, through Kilconnell, past Athenry to Oranmore and Galway, an interesting old town and a splendid centre for tours through the Connemara mountains.

GALWAY TO LIMERICK, 63 miles.

From Galway take the road for Oranmore, pass through the village and follow road through Clarinbridge, Kilcolgan, Gort and Crusheen to Ennis. From Ennis take Limerick road through Clarecastle and Newmarket.

DUBLIN TO LIMERICK, 120 miles.

Leave Dublin by Inchicore and take main road through Rathcoole and Kill to Naas; from Naas follow the main road through Newbridge and the Curragh to Kildare. In Kildare there is a Round Tower and the ruins of a Carmelite Monastery. From Kildare take road to Monasterevan, and through Ballybrittas to Port Laoighise (Maryborough). From

Port Laoighise take road through Mount-rath, Castletown and Borris-in-Ossory to Roscrea, where there is a Round Tower and the ruins of a Castle and Abbey. From Roscrea take road through Dunkerrin, Moneygall and Toomyvarra; here bear to right and continue to Nenagh. From Nenagh through Carrigatogher, Bushfield and Birdhill to Limerick. Limerick is famous for its siege in the Williamite wars and its defence by Patrick Sarsfield, concluded by the signature of the Treaty of Limerick, commemorated by the Treaty Stone near Thomond Bridge; in Nicholas Street, on the north side of the town, is St. Mary's Cathedral. A few miles north of Limerick, at Ard-nacrusha, on the Shannon, can be seen the great engineering works for supplying the whole of the Free State with electricity.

LIMERICK TO KILLARNEY, 68 miles.

From Limerick take the road to Adare, where there is a fine Abbey and Castle; thence through Rathkeale, Ardagh, Newcastle, Abbeyfeale, Castleisland and Farranfore to Killarney, celebrated for its mountain and lake scenery. In Muckross demesne there are the ruins of a fine Franciscan Abbey, founded in 1330. From Ross Castle boats can be procured to visit the Island of Inisfallen, on which there is a ruined Abbey. The motorist will find further information in the guide books published locally.

KILLARNEY TO GLENGARRIFF, 37 miles; and GLENGARRIFF TO CORK, 62 miles.

From Killarney take road past Muckross, and in about eleven miles turn to left, leaving Sneem Road; continue to Kenmare. Leave Kenmare and cross bridge, and continue to Glengarriff, beautifully situated on Bantry Bay. From

Glengarriff the most picturesque route to Cork is through the Pass of Keimaneigh to Macroom; from Macroom take road through Coachford and Dripsey to Cork. At Blarney, about five miles from Cork, is the famous Castle and Blarney Stone.

CORK TO DUBLIN, 155 miles.

From Cork take road through Glanmire, Watergrasshill and Rathcormack to Fermoy. From Fermoy take the road to Mitchelstown; about eight miles north-east of the town are the Mitchelstown caves. From Mitchelstown take the road for Cahir, and through Newinn to Cashel. Near the town the Rock of Cashel, once the residence of the early Kings of Munster, rises to a height of about 300 feet above the plain. On its summit is one of the most interesting groups of ecclesiastical buildings remaining in the country. A Round Tower, Cormac's Chapel, which is a fine example of Irish Romanesque, built in 1134, by the King of Munster. The Cathedral founded by Donagh O'Brien, King of Thomond about 1152. From Cashel take road through Urlington and Durrow to Abbey-leix; from here return to Dublin, as already described. About ten miles north of Cashel, at Holycross, there are the well-preserved ruins of a Benedictine Abbey founded in 1168. The return journey to Dublin can be made from Cashel through Holycross and Thurles if desired.

DUBLIN TO WEXFORD, 93 miles; WEXFORD TO WATERFORD, 38 miles; WATERFORD TO CORK, 78 miles.

Leave Dublin by Donnybrook, and take main coach road through Bray to Rathdrum, already described; follow road through Vale of Avoca and Woodenbridge to Arklow. About six miles west of the town, on the borders of Co. Wicklow and

Wexford, lies Croghan Kinshelagh, almost certainly the mountain from which the inhabitants of this county got their gold in prehistoric times; a nugget weighing 22 ozs. was found in 1795.

From Arklow take the road through Courtown Harbour to Wexford. From Wexford take the road through Camaross and Ballynabola to New Ross, once a walled town with four gates. One of the towers defending the walls still stands. Here cross river and take road south to Waterford. Reginald's tower, built 1003, is the last trace of the Danish fortifications of the city. From Waterford the motorist can take the coast road through Tramore and Annestown, or inland through Kilmacthomas to Dungarvan, and on through Youghal, Castlemartyr and Midleton to Cork.

DUBLIN TO SLIGO, 129 miles;

SLIGO TO DONEGAL, 40 miles.

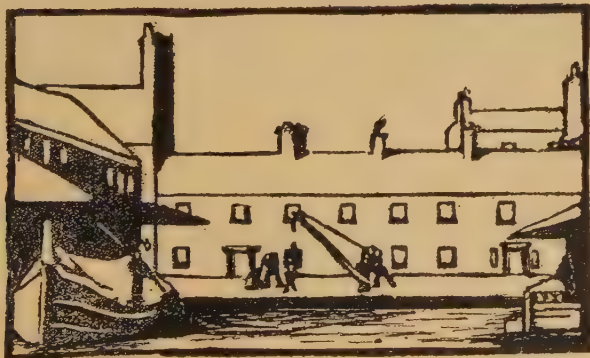
Leave Dublin by Galway road already described, proceed as far as Kinnegad, continue through the town to Mullingar.

From Mullingar take main road to Longford, and through Dromod and Drumsna to Carrick-on-Shannon and Boyle. From Boyle take road to Collooney, Ballysodare and Sligo. In the town there are the ruins of an abbey, and to the south-west lie a number of dolmens, stone circles, and pillar stones. From Sligo take road to Drumcliffe, where there is a sculptured Celtic cross, and follow the sea road, leaving Benbulbin on the right, to Bundoran, a well-known seaside resort, from Bundoran take the road through Ballyshannon to Donegal, from which the motorist can tour through this beautiful county.

DUBLIN TO BELFAST, 102 miles.

Leave Dublin by Drogheda road as described. From Drogheda take road to Dundalk, and continue to Newry; in this last section the boundary of the Free State is crossed, and cars, etc., inspected by customs officials. From Newry take road through Banbridge, Dromore and Lisburn to Belfast.

The Automobile Association have their offices at 22 Suffolk Street, Dublin, and they furnish full particulars of all routes, places of interest, and nature of road and country through which it passes. The Irish Automobile Club is at 32-34 Dawson Street.



APPENDIX

FACTORY SITES AT THE PORT OF DUBLIN.

Since the establishment of the Irish Government in 1921, a new area of industrial activity has begun in Dublin. The Government has embarked on the settled policy of building up an industrial state, and in the last few years many new factories have been built and industries started. All new industries can rely upon the fostering care of Government, and tariff barriers against outside competition have been granted in many cases, and can be secured in every case that is warranted by the circumstances.

This new situation makes Dublin a place of interest to industrialists, not alone in Ireland, but in Europe and America, and several foreign firms have already started branch factories or new industries inside our tariff barriers.

The Port of Dublin offers special facilities to such new enterprises. Not only is it advantageously situated with regard to Irish markets, but it is most conveniently placed with regard to the principal markets in Europe. The supply of labour is practically inexhaustible, and electrical power in unlimited quantities is available at the cheapest rates.

The Dublin Port and Docks Board has within recent years made great additions to the accommodation available at the Port, and this work will be continued for many years to come. New quays, with a minimum depth of 32 feet at low water have been built, and equipped with every modern appliance for the speedy handling of cargoes. Sites for new factories are available at the quay side, equipped with railway sidings and with excellent approaches by road. Transport by rail or road to every part of Ireland is provided for at a minimum of cost, while across the river a few hundred yards away, is the Grand Canal Dock from whence goods can be despatched by canal right across Ireland. The ports of Limerick and Waterford are connected with the Port of Dublin by this canal.

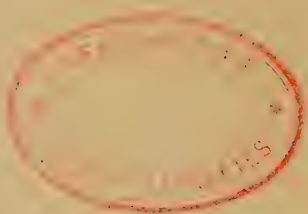
Further information will be supplied to all enquirers by the Secretary of the Port and Docks Board, Dublin.

Scattered throughout the city are many other sites suitable for industrial purposes, many of them close to railway and canal routes. The Secretary of the Dublin Chamber of Commerce will give every assistance to enquirers.

A Book of Dublin



MAP I. THE CITY, SHOWING THE
PRINCIPAL THOROUGHFARES
ONLY.



A Book of Dublin



MAP II. THE SUBURBS OF DUBLIN.



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MUNICIPAL GALLERY OF MODERN ART,

CLONMEL HOUSE, 17 HARCOURT STREET.

HOURS OF OPENING—

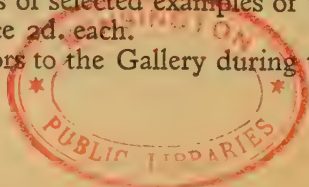
Week-days, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 8 p.m. to 10 p.m.

Sunday, 3 p.m. to 6 p.m.

The Gallery contains 690 examples of modern art—mainly pictures. Post-card reproductions of selected examples of the works exhibited are on sale at the Gallery, price 2d. each.

The number of visitors to the Gallery during the year ended 31st March, 1929, exceeded 41,500.



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M. DEVLIN & CO.

The Newsprint Specialists

Ulster Bank Buildings

3/4 Lr. O'Connell Street, Dublin

TEL. NO.
DUBLIN 4379

TEL. ADDRESS:
"TRADEFINDR,
DUBLIN."



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DAY AND EVENING CLASSES IN ALL COMMERCIAL SUBJECTS.

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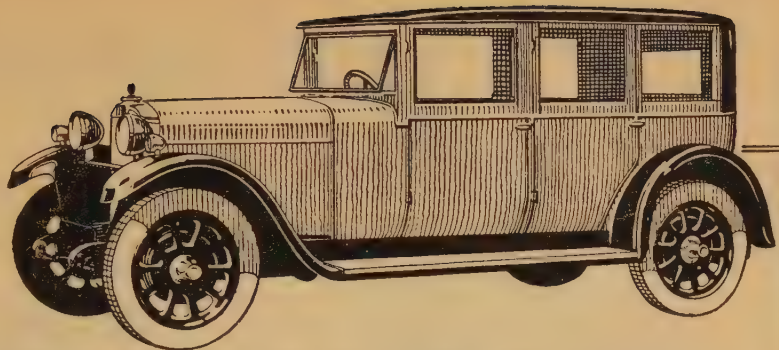
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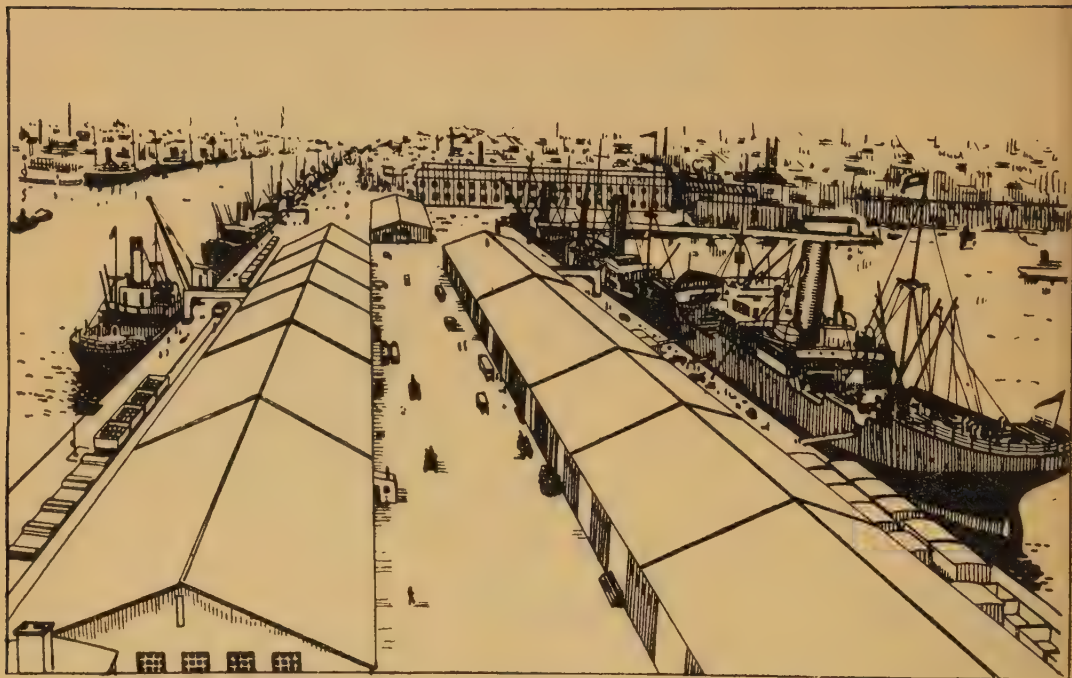
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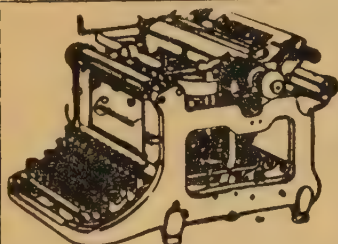
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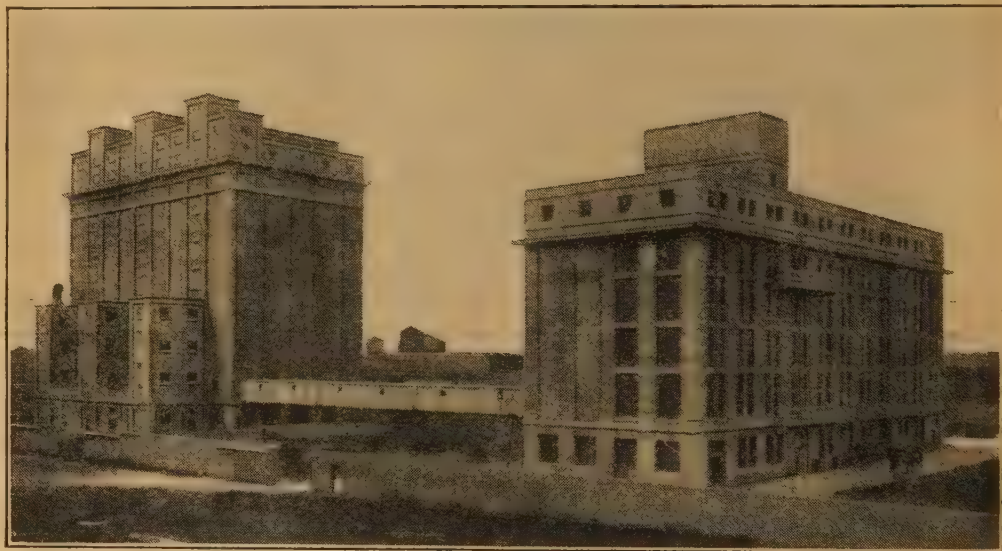
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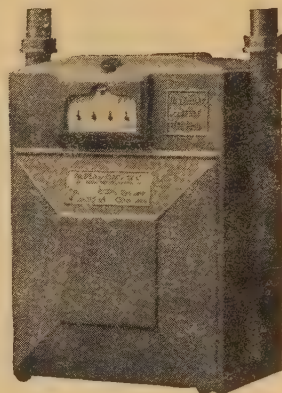
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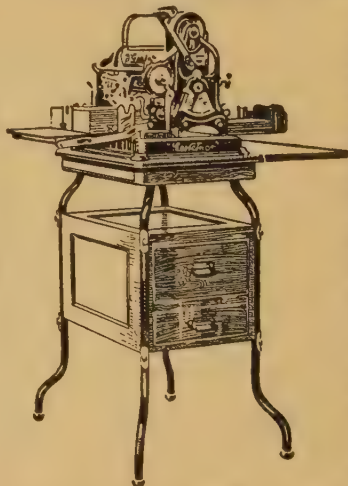
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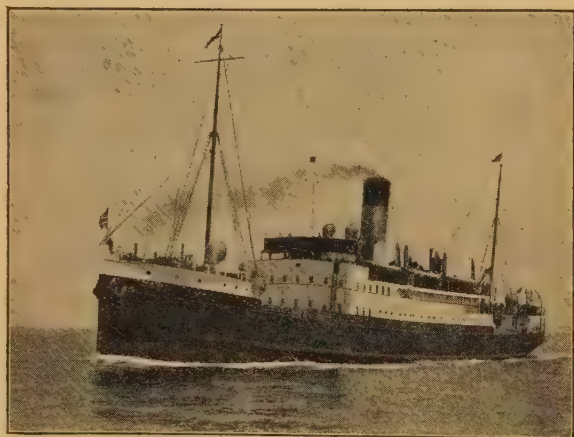
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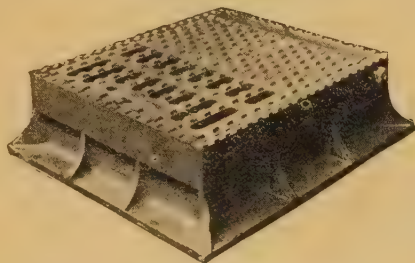
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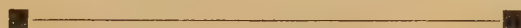
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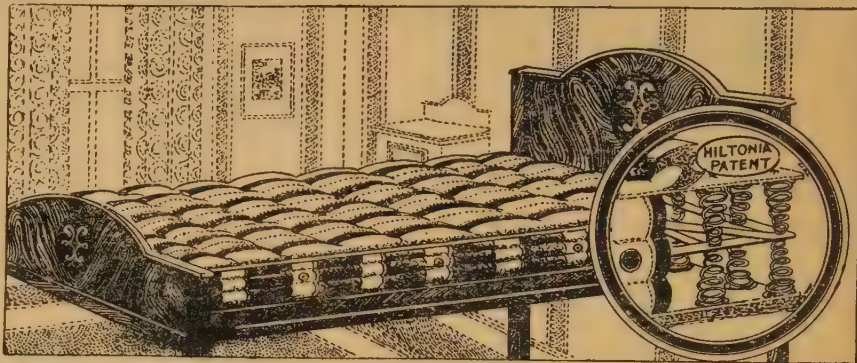
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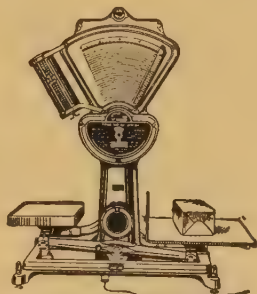
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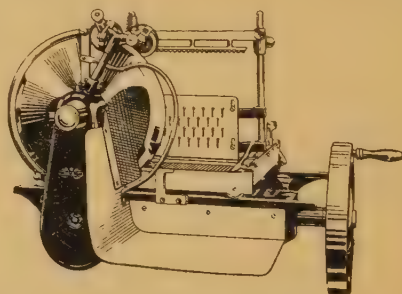
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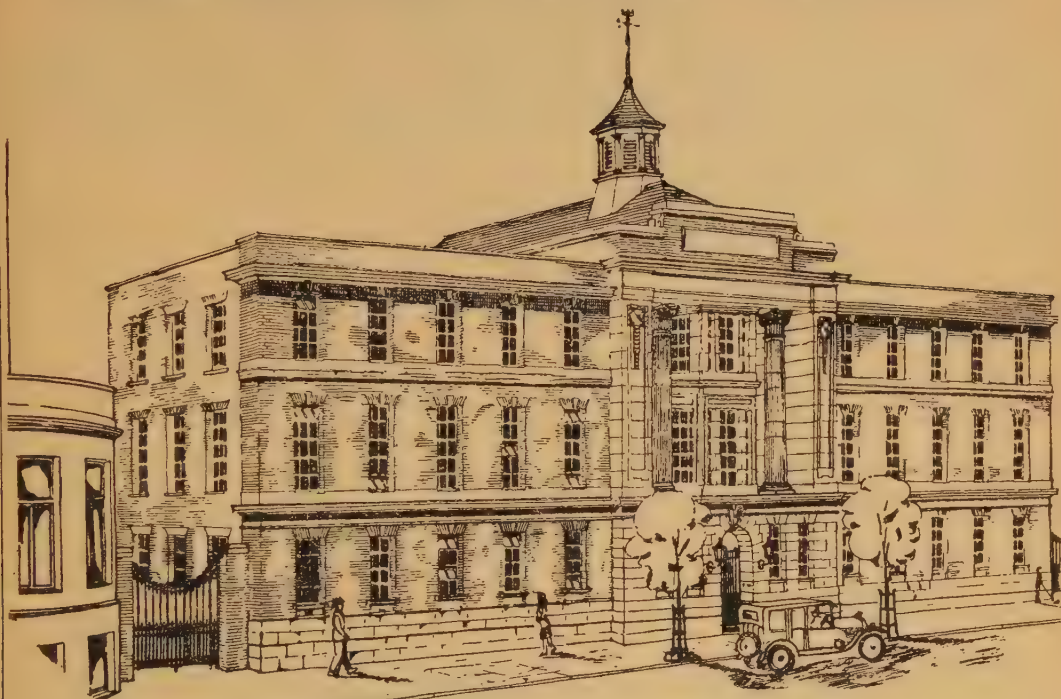
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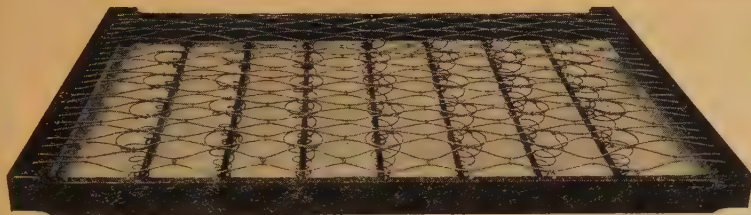
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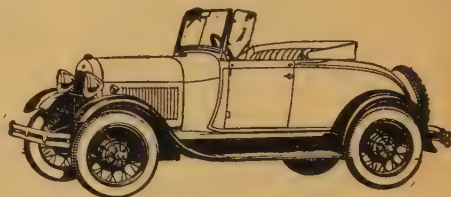
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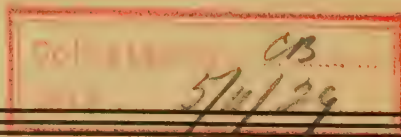
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